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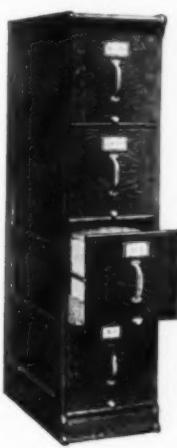
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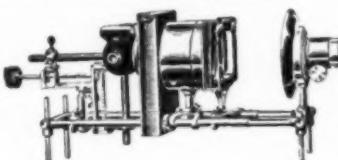
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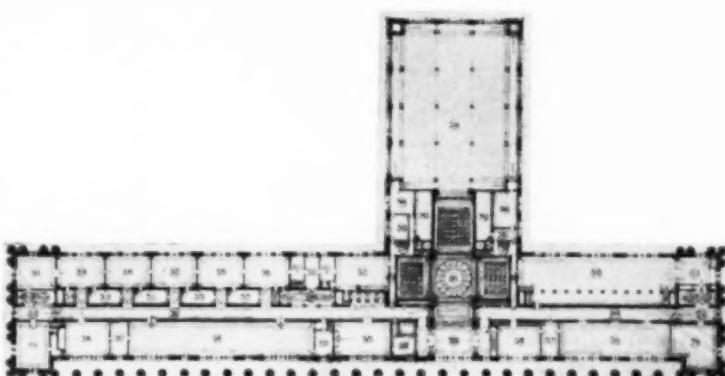
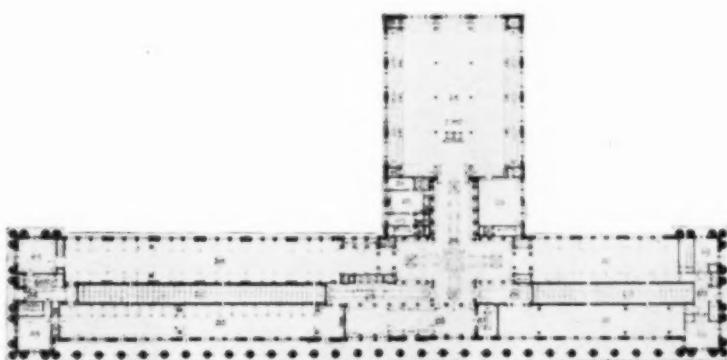
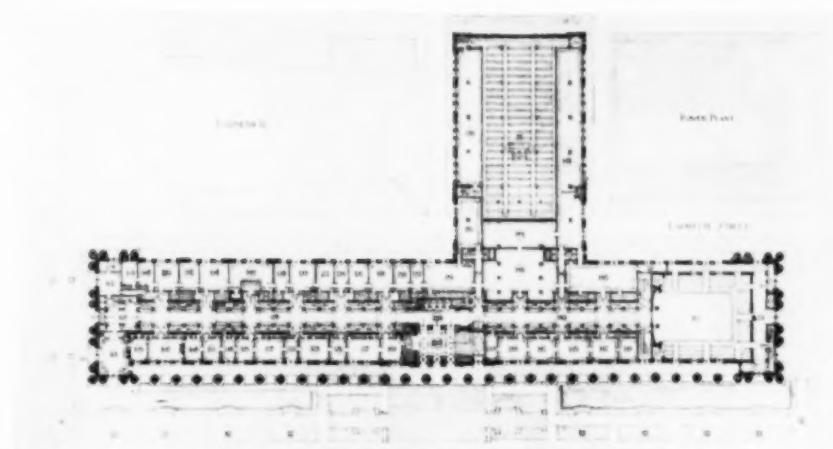
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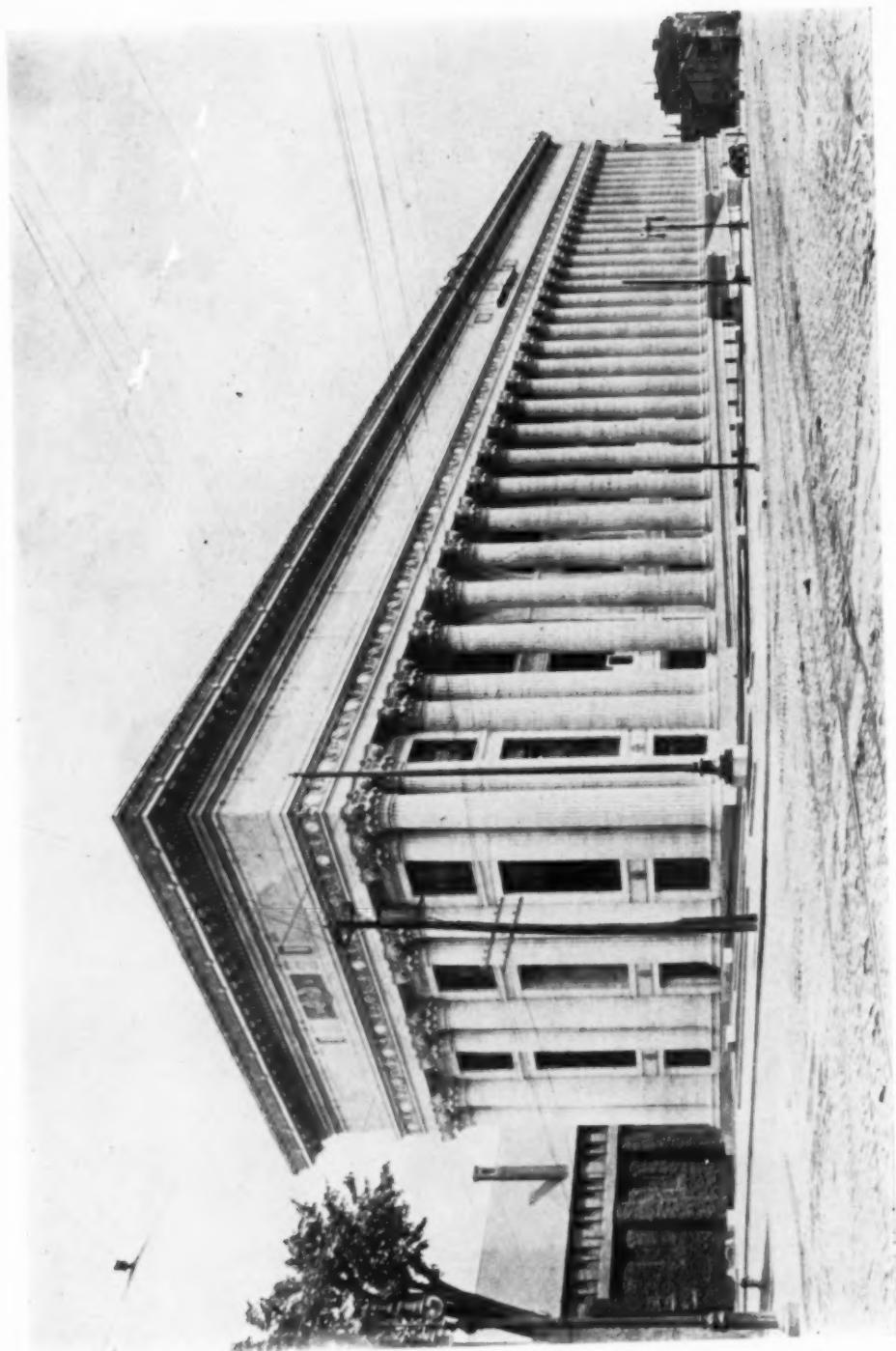
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 37

OCTOBER, 1912

NO. 10

We continue in this number the symposium on union catalogs and repertoires, giving more attention to public and special libraries. These added contributions add to the interest and importance of the subject. We are not attempting to cover the large number of cases in which a central library includes a union catalog of its branch library collections, or where a repertoire is made chiefly of Library of Congress cards, though one or two examples are given. It may be pointed out that facility and low cost of library exchange is one of the important purposes to be worked out if repertoires are to be made of full value, and that the library post, or the application of the parcels post to library books, must be a chief factor in this evolution. It would be well, therefore, if librarians, now that their Senators and Representatives have reached home and are looking after their political fences, would write letters to them, expressing their disappointment of the present outcome of the parcels post and its exclusion of library books, and their hope that at the next session of Congress this serious mistake may be remedied. A repertoire is of value in saving the resources of the local library and extending facilities to the local student, and every Representative in Congress ought to stand by his library with his help in this respect. We would emphasize again the importance, even to the smallest libraries, that each librarian should study fully this combined question of the repertoire and the system of library exchange, and be prepared to use it to the full in his services to the local public.

THE danger that the ordinary user may be confused by too much catalog is perhaps more serious than most librarians recognize. Mr. Andrews, at John Crerar Library, has hit upon the happy idea of making a selective catalog for the use of the public which will duplicate such parts of the full catalog as represent books most in demand, or of most usefulness to the clientele of readers. This would bear to the general catalog some such relation as the reference collection or open shelves may bear to the whole library. Such a collection and such a catalog will be sufficient for most readers, while the special student will turn readily to the full catalog and the stack whose

labyrinth his training permits him to explore to good effect. It is evident that the development of the card catalog has reached a stage at which full discussion of its possibilities and limitations is in order; and we hope that this symposium may prove, therefore, of timely interest to our readers.

THE California State Library, though not yet ready to report fully on results, has already made remarkable progress in its broad scheme of coördination, which uses a repertoire centralized in the State Library as a basis for the most generous interlibrary loaning throughout the state. Mr. Gillis has asked each of the county libraries and also the leading and special libraries in the great cities to furnish duplicates of their cards, or at least of their accessions, which will be kept in a single alphabet at the service of the public in the State Library and afford the library staff the ready means of supplying information which will permit loaning with the utmost economy of time and cost. When this equipment is fully in shape, the State Library will be prepared to answer the question whether a book is to be found within the state, and if not, to take steps to obtain it from without the state. California has made great progress in this spirit of coördination, and its example should be followed in other state regional and central libraries.

AT Los Angeles, always a storm center in the library field, a new charter is to be voted on in December which will adopt the commission plan and put the library under the control of the same commissioner as the parks. Apparently he will have no board of trustees to share administration and responsibility with him. There seems to be no assurance in the new charter of any minimum rate for the support of the library, which would therefore be at the mercy of the whim of the year current. All this illustrates the importance of the work of the A. L. A. committee on municipal relations, and it would be well if its further report could be shaped promptly for tentative discussion even before it is formally submitted to the Council. It would seem that the Los Angeles library is not given due prominence in the new scheme, and may suffer accordingly. This

would be more a pity, because it is understood that Mr. Perry has been making an excellent record there, and, despite certain local difficulties, doing very much to advance the effectiveness of the library. It was with keen sorrow that librarians learned last month that his predecessor, Mr. Purd B. Wright, one of the most honored members of the A. L. A., had felt obliged to leave his new post at Kansas City because of a nervous breakdown, which had perhaps already been showing itself and also been emphasized during his administration at Los Angeles. They will wish for Mr. Perry every success, and for Mr. Wright an early recovery and return to effective work.

THERE is a movement among the trustees of the Borough of Queens, New York City, library system to "place a man of broad training and experience in educational methods and administrative efficiency" at the head of the library system, while retaining the services of Miss Hume, under whose administration the Queens system of libraries has made large growth, and to whom the trustees pay high compliment in their report. It is scarcely proper for the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* to express an opinion in such personal questions, but on the general question there is much to be said. It may happen in any library system that the time comes for complementing an executive by a new directorship—a question of much delicacy, and difficult in any event. The sincerity and desirability of such a step must meet the test of the actual choice of the new incumbent. There may be choice of a professional librarian who has already proved large executive ability, such as would be required for a great library system, whose employment would not be derogatory to or incompatible with the dignity of a present incumbent. On the other hand, if it should prove that a movement like this is simply a method of finding a good place and a liberal salary for some untrained person of local influence or popularity, such a step would be evidently a step backwards.

AN interesting experiment will be tried in Brooklyn, in connection with the new Carnegie branch in the Brownsville district. This district is the "East Side," or Ghetto, of Brooklyn, and since a Carnegie library was established there a few years ago the circulation there has leaped to the front, so that it is now in excess of that from any other

branch. The branch has been overcrowded for some time, children forming a large part of the clientele, possibly to the exclusion of adults, who would otherwise use it. A new branch has to be erected in the immediate vicinity to handle the demand both for home circulation and reference use; and the proposal is to fit this building provisionally as exclusively a children's library, leaving the earlier branch exclusively for the use of those above fourteen years of age. Cleveland at one time had a separate children's branch, but the experiment indicated has never been tried on a thorough scale, and the library profession will watch the development with interest.

MR. CARNEGIE's benefactions for library buildings and otherwise have, of course, subjected him, as other rich donors have been subjected, to innumerable suggestions and demands from more or less worthy causes for his help. Few realize, perhaps, that the administration of a great fortune for purposes of beneficence is a business in itself that can receive only such executive attention from the donor himself as he would give to any great business of which he might be the executive. The mail received by a man famously rich and famous also for benefactions is burdensome in the extreme, and in some cases requires the services of one person merely to prepare it for proper treatment. It should be clearly understood that Mr. Carnegie has chosen to make his library benefactions under definite limitation of this field of beneficence, and that in the few cases where he has given "library pensions" these are exceptional and are not meant to be a precedent. Some time ago a committee of the A. L. A. brought to Mr. Carnegie's attention a scheme for the pensioning of deserving librarians, but he decided definitely not to enter that field. His pensions to college professors are part of a definite plan for the betterment of college administration, which is as distinctive in its way as is library planning in connection with gifts for buildings. It is useless, therefore, to make application to Mr. Carnegie in special cases for pensioning librarians, however meritorious their service and however deserving their personality; and we say this because certain recent applications of which we have knowledge have caused him to make clear the necessary limitation of his beneficences within the fields that he has mapped out for himself.

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With its branches.—A union card catalog of all books in the branches. A book catalog, published in 1910, of books common to all branches.

With other libraries.—A list of periodicals, newspapers, transactions and other serial publications currently received in the principal libraries of Boston and vicinity, issued in 1897. This has proved so useful that a new edition is contemplated.

From January, 1898, to January, 1908, this library joined with the New York Public, Columbia University, Harvard University and the John Crerar libraries in preparing copy for the coöperative index to periodicals originally planned by Dr. Billings and published by the A. L. A. This index proved not to be of sufficient use to our public to warrant its expense to us.

A check list of collections relating to European history, issued in 1911, and found useful.

The Boston Public Library carries on file the Harvard University Library cards, since that library recently began reprinting its catalog. The series is not yet complete enough to be of very great use.

Representatives of the large libraries in this vicinity have, in council, discussed the practicability of a union card catalog of all New England libraries, this catalog to contain not all the works in all the libraries, but those not in the library which has the custody of the catalog.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Brooklyn Public Library has three union records, of which one is the union accession book, one the union shelf list, and the third the union card catalog, all kept at the cataloging department, 26 Brevoort place.

The union accessions are recorded in standard accession books. Brief author (as the name appears on the title page of the book) and title entry, place and publisher, size when over or under size, binding when not cloth,

source and cost are the items given. The two last-named items are the ones most commonly used; I might almost say the only items for which the accession books are consulted. An experiment was tried some time ago to combine the accession record with the shelf-list record, but was proved unfeasible in a branch system where the source of any book may be as varied as the number of branches in which it is contained or the different dates on which it is purchased, and the cost correspondingly so. Branch initials are placed before the accession number to indicate the ownership of the book. No accession record is kept at the individual branches.

The union shelf list is kept on cards of standard size, yellow in color, with provision on both sides of the card for the entry of thirty branches, and at least ten copies of a book for each branch. This is a single entry record under author, arranged by classes according to the decimal classification. It specifies the history of every book that has entered the library, indicating the branches which contain a certain book, the number of copies of that book in each branch, and whether it is still in active circulation or has been lost, discarded or otherwise disposed of. This record is largely consulted by the book-order department to prevent duplication in purchasing books, and occasionally by outsiders who are compiling special lists for private use along the lines of their own particular callings.

Each branch has its own individual shelf list, also arranged by classes, but on white cards, of index size. This is considered necessary in order to enable the branch to take a complete and careful inventory of its collection once each year, and to guide them in ordering books or suggesting subjects to be ordered.

The official catalog of the Brooklyn Public Library constitutes a union catalog of all the books in the thirty branches of the system. It is kept on white cards of standard size and is dictionary in form. The main card in the union catalog gives the author's name and titles in full, and full collation and imprint, besides the contents when deemed necessary,

and copious notes to make clear to anyone consulting it any peculiarity in editions or other essentials. The branch or branches in which any one book may be contained is indicated on the face of this main card by the branch initial in the margin, so that it is practicable at a moment's notice to tell at what branch any given book may be found. Subject and secondary cards do not provide this information.

Special attention has been devoted to subject headings and subject references, in order to meet and satisfy the many and varied demands of the different classes of users of the library. The result has been a very complete interpolation of subjects, assigned carefully so as not to overlap and cause confusion, yet full enough to satisfy all needs. They are added to constantly as suggestions are sent in, and in the course of years have been changed at odd times to keep pace with new published matter. In many instances, to save space and time, subject references to the shelf list take the place of individual subject cards, but only for classes which lend themselves readily and unmistakably to this practice. For example, the subject reference card in the union catalog, "*United States. History, General, see also 973 in shelf list*," saves the space which would be otherwise occupied by 546 separate subject cards with this heading and the time taken in writing these cards. Cross references abound to make the catalog syndetic in the fullest sense, and provide for all ramifications of any subject.

This union catalog is used daily, as is also the union shelf list, by the interchange department, in finding which branches have books desired by other branches in the system, and determining which can best spare its copy. All books in the entire system are accessible to any borrower at whatever branch he may be registered.

Each branch has its own individual dictionary card catalog for use of its borrowers, but the information contained on these cards is not so full as that on the union cards. The author in each case is given with the initials of his forenames only on the main card, and with his surname simply on all subject and secondary cards. Subject entries, however, correspond exactly in form and are as full in number as those in the union card catalog.

The number of processes through which it is necessary to put a book in a large (or small) branch system seems intricate in detail, and labyrinthine to the uninitiated, and perhaps even unnecessary if judged hastily and without knowledge of the facts and needs of such a system. Constant use and occasional experimenting have proved pretty conclusively that any omission would tend to result in less accurate work being accomplished, something surely not to be desired in this work, any more than retrogression would be in any other profession. Superfluities of all kinds have been relentlessly dealt with, in fact, dispensed with. The aim or motto has been, and continues to be, "The best possible work in the shortest possible time at the least cost." The printed annual report of the Brooklyn Public Library, cataloging department, for 1904, gives some idea of what such cost is and the amount of work accomplished for it.

In the matter of repertories, the Brooklyn Public Library maintains a joint card catalog of the Library of Congress and the Harvard University Library. This catalog is an author catalog, with cross references only in case of anonymous or pseudonymous titles made by the Brooklyn Public Library cataloging department in order to render it more useful. At present, it is not so placed that it can be readily consulted by the public generally, though no one who has asked to use it has been refused. The cards for this catalog are filed directly they are received, and constitute the main and most important and labor-saving "reference" for the cataloging department when looking up authors' names, special entries, etc.

TERESA HITCHLER,
Supt., Cataloging Dept.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Chicago Public Library maintains a union alphabetical author catalog of the books in the branches, which is kept in the branch headquarters, where all books for all the branches are cataloged and numbered. This catalog is, of course, indispensable, but would be greatly more useful if it were in shelf-list form, *i. e.*, classed, and will eventually be changed to this form. Our judgment is, therefore, that the classed arrangement is in every respect the most desirable one for a union list of this kind, designed for use solely as an

administrative tool and as a key by which books and catalogs at remote points are to be controlled and coördinated. Of union lists of larger scope, it is necessary only to mention the admirable list of periodicals in the libraries of Chicago and Evanston, an invaluable and widely known library tool. Of repertoires we have none in this library, excepting that an author catalog of the John Crerar Library is maintained, and is a very useful adjunct to our own card catalog, enabling us to direct patrons to that library, only a few steps away, for books not found in our own. An extension of this catalog to cover the libraries of the city would doubtless be a highly appreciated convenience. We feel that the most serious obstacle to the establishment of such a repertory on coöperative lines would be not the supplying of cards to other libraries to cover our own current accessions, but the filing of such cards received from the other institutions. We feel that this might easily become a burden of such proportions as to outweigh all possible benefits, and we have sometimes been disposed to consider ourselves fortunate in escaping the distinction of being designated as a Library of Congress depository, as we have had occasion to observe the magnitude and endlessness of the task of keeping up this great catalog. We are decidedly of the opinion that repertoires of this sort are practical only if kept in one central place (not, by exchange, in each library concerned), and in the custody of a person or persons charged with the sole duty of their maintenance, whose salary might be borne jointly by the libraries represented. As a side issue, occupying space in some part of the building, and the spare time of some member of the staff—both of these terms being so largely academic concepts—we think the task overshadows the results.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI

The library does not keep a file of the cards of any library except the Library of Congress. The crowded condition of our building and limited staff prohibit an undertaking of this kind. I question whether the expense would be justifiable. The cost of keeping up the Library of Congress file is something like \$500 a year. In this expense is included the cost of cabinets and the time of a filing clerk. The cost of the correspondence during the year for books which may be needed would

be as nothing when compared with the cost of keeping up a union catalog of three or four libraries. We often search for books through correspondence in eight or ten libraries.

N. D. C. HODGES.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Cleveland Public Library has a union catalog only in the sense that the official and public catalogs at the main library do represent all the titles that are in the library system, *because* no title is put into a branch that is not already in the central library. But the catalogs do not indicate what branches have copies of a given title; that information is supplied by a union shelf list. The uses of this union shelf list are chiefly in connection with interbranch loans (which are conducted through a central agency), and in supplying statistical and other information asked for, both from without and from within the library.

In addition to the catalogs of this library, we have the cards of the Library of Congress, the Harvard University Library and the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The last-named cards are incorporated into our reference department catalog, in so far as we have the material analyzed by them; otherwise they are filed alongside. In the reference department, also, is the classed-card catalog, issued for the Agricultural Department Station Bulletins; and an author list of the books, etc., in the Ohio Historical Society Library, which is a local institution.

The Library of Congress catalog is invaluable, as it is used constantly for bibliographical purposes by all departments of the library, as well as for ordering duplicate cards for our own catalogs. Other local libraries use it also, the bookdealers occasionally consult it, and not infrequently individuals make use of it in connection with their private libraries.

Except the Historical Society Library, there is no other specialized collection in the city. The Case Library (reference) and the Western Reserve University Library may be so quickly and satisfactorily consulted by telephone that we feel nothing would be gained from the expense of making and keeping filed cards for those collections. In this day of the telephone and of quick transportation, it would not seem that a union catalog for local libraries would justify the expense.

W. H. BRETT.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library has in the public catalog room in the main building—a room some eighty feet square, serving as the anteroom to the main reading room—its general catalog of the reference collection recorded on 1,702,741 cards, one alphabetical sequence of author, subject and title. In the same room, in a separate alphabet, is the card record of books in the central circulation collection and the central children's room, an author record numbering 13,450 cards at the end of 1911. There are also in this room, in a separate alphabet, 52,284 cards in the depository set of the Library of Congress cards, and in this same room are the printed catalogs of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale.

In various separate reading rooms in the building, such as those devoted to American history, music, genealogy, technology, economics, public documents, etc., etc., are card catalogs (by author and subject) of the books shelved in those particular rooms, the total number of cards in these special catalogs amounting to 1,085,906.

In the cataloging room of the reference department is an official catalog, of authors alone, containing 819,533 cards, and in this room are shelved the printed catalogs of various libraries, such as the Boston Athenaeum, the Peabody Library, the British Museum, etc., etc.

A union catalog of the books in the forty branches of the New York Public Library is in the cataloging office of the circulation department (Room 100 in the central building, Fifth avenue and 42d street). It contains 103,342 titles in twenty-five languages, and fills 420 catalog drawers.

The catalog of the books in English and German is in dictionary form (the other languages are represented only by author and title cards), and in addition to author, subject and title cards, includes entries for series and all well-known editors, translators and illustrators. Analytics have been made for all books of collective biography and a large number of biographical essays. Title analytics have also been made for a large proportion of the short stories and dramas, all juvenile fiction and all adult fiction added during the past two or three years have subject headings.

The catalog includes about 10,000 German titles, 5000 French, over 2000 Bohemian and Hungarian, about 1500 Russian and Italian, over 800 Yiddish, Polish and Norwegian, and many smaller collections in other languages.

The initials of the branches in which the books are contained are given on the author cards only. The books added to the library are entered in the catalog daily. Each book coming to the library, whether gift or purchase, new, duplicate or replaced, is compared with the union catalog to decide whether it is necessary simply to add a branch initial, make an added entry or a new card. For scientific and technical books, an added entry is made for each new addition.

The catalog was begun in November, 1899. Before that time the union shelf list was the only record. The first entries were very brief, merely author and title, without imprint, and were written by hand.

Beginning with 1901, brief imprint was included on all author cards, and place and publisher were added to aid the branch librarians in book selection. There were but twelve branches when the catalog was started, and the collections of books in each branch did not vary as widely as at present. As a result, very few of the headings needed subdivision. The growth of the library and the consolidation of separate libraries and library systems made it necessary to subdivide many subject headings, and to give fuller imprint, contents, etc., to distinguish different editions of the same book. Many title cards were added that were at first thought unnecessary, to save looking up such a title as "France of the French," for example, through all the subdivisions of the main subject. Beginning 1902, cards were obtained from the Library of Congress whenever possible, and a few years later typewritten cards replaced the written ones.

The central circulation room in the central building has a catalog of cards printed by the library printing plant, and cards for those books are also in the union catalog.

The union catalog plays an important part in the work of the interbranch loan system. About 250 books are requested daily by the branches, and are looked up and located by the aid of the union catalog and then sent out by the interbranch loan messengers.

The cataloging office receives many requests for information over the telephone from

branches and individual readers, answers to which are greatly facilitated by this catalog.

Since 1908, the catalog has been open to all readers, and its use by the reading public has been steadily increasing, especially since the removal of the cataloging office to the central building.

EMMA F. CRAGIN.

FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA

The value of union catalogs cannot be exaggerated. The Free Library, in conjunction with the other libraries existing in Philadelphia, has issued a "Union list of all the periodicals in Philadelphia" and its immediate neighborhood. This catalog has been followed by a supplement bringing matters down to a later date, and the value of it has proved very great. We are assisting in the preparation of a list of the incunabula in America, but the work has occupied very much more time and labor than was anticipated. Our library has been made a depository for the cards of the Library of Congress, and these cards are kept in cases placed alongside the card catalog of our own library. The Library of Congress cards are arranged in their proper order as received, and we find the cards of great use for reference and bibliographical work. It will be a good thing when we find ourselves in a position to subscribe to the John Cramer, Harvard University and other issues of cards. It is a great saving of labor to be able to refer students and readers to such catalogs. The readers appreciate the assistance, and the Free Library would certainly desire to be regarded as being very much in favor of the extension of work in this direction.

JOHN THOMSON.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

The St. Louis Public Library has four union catalogs and repertoires as follows:

1. A union catalog of the central library and its branches, including in the central library collection all such books as are sent to deposit stations, etc. As we add nothing to a branch library that is not already contained in the central, this catalog in its entirety is also a catalog of the central library, and is identical with our public catalog, except that the names of the branches, if any, in which the book is contained are stamped on the back of its author card.

2. A union shelf list of the library and its

branches. It is a true shelf list, in that the books in branches have separate cards and are filed each with the others in its branch, instead of being combined, as is usual. A combined shelf list of the latter type is really not a shelf list at all, but simply a union class list.

3. A public union catalog of such titles as have appeared in the bulletins of the public and mercantile libraries of this city for two years past. This is made and kept up to date by clipping and pasting entries from these two bulletins.

4. A repertory catalog, containing cards from the Library of Congress, the John Cramer Library and the Harvard University Library, with cards written from entries in the bulletins of various other libraries of such titles as may seem to be of use in such a repertory.

These various catalogs, except the union catalog of the public and mercantile libraries, are kept in the cataloging room and are used chiefly by the catalogers, although occasionally they are used by special investigators, and have proved of great value to such users. I am of opinion that if the existence of these catalogs and their value were brought more prominently before the public, there would be greater public use of them. A repertory catalog, in particular, ought to be of great use in connection with interlibrary loans whenever the method of procedure and the information necessary in the case of these loans has been more thoroughly systematized.

We also have in mind the filing in our public catalog of cards for such books in private libraries in the city as the owners are willing to have consulted occasionally by scholars, and we have already a beginning for carrying out such a plan. We believe that there are great possibilities in this idea. We propose to file these cards in the public catalog rather than in the repertory catalog, for the reason that no such card would be written until a formal statement of its availability had been made by its owner, whereas the repertory catalog is simply a list of books contained in other libraries, and not necessarily available for outside use. Besides this, the privately owned books so cataloged would all be in the city of St. Louis and easily reached.

There is also in progress, under the auspices of the Academy of Science in this city, a

union list of scientific serials in the St. Louis Public Library, the Mercantile Library, the Library of the Academy of Science, the Library of the Missouri Botanical Garden, the Washington University Library and the St. Louis Medical Library. It is intended to publish this by co-operation on its completion.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY

The Newberry Library has only recently begun to experiment with the repertory. This repertory, as it exists at present, is in a separate catalog and contains the following cards in one alphabet:

1. All Library of Congress titles cataloged since Jan. 1, 1910, such titles being in the form of proofsheet slips.

2. All Harvard University Library printed cards.

We do not have, and probably shall never have, a complete depository of Library of Congress cards, as three such depositories are at present being maintained in Chicago and its vicinity. Depositories at the Northwestern University Library, Evanston, the John Crerar Library and the University of Chicago Library amply provide for the bibliographical needs of scholars of the northern, central and southern sections of the city, respectively.

About two years ago, however, it was found necessary to recatalog the entire collection of the library and form a new public author catalog on cards. It then seemed imperative to have direct access to the titles being currently cataloged by the Library of Congress: (1) for purposes of ordering; (2) for quickly ascertaining the correct forms of author headings, since we were to use the A. L. A. rules for author headings as adopted by the Library of Congress. In the early stages of our recataloging we had arranged with the Library of Congress to check up our old public catalog for printed cards. Our chief concern, then, was to order titles cataloged after that check was made, and to obtain cards, if possible, for the titles not represented in the old public catalog. Accordingly, beginning Jan. 1, 1910, a set of the Library of Congress manila proofsheets was subscribed for to meet this need. These proofsheets are cut up by our binder into standard-sized slips, and immediately filed by an assistant. The slips are not extensively used in ordering printed cards for current

accessions, since that is done largely by means of the order sheets themselves, but a great many titles are secured from the slips every month that would otherwise be missed. Since the slips do not date back farther than Jan. 1, 1910, we find them of much more value for our special needs in recataloging than a complete depository catalog, since the slips represent the latest form adopted by the Library of Congress, and do not contain the many confusing changes and inconsistencies to be found in the complete depositories.

It will readily be seen that the Library of Congress slips are meeting an imperative need of the library, and while of primary importance in recataloging our collection, the catalog has proved an immensely valuable bibliographical tool in other departments of the library.

We also subscribe to one complete set of the Harvard University Library printed cards, and these are filed in one alphabet with the Library of Congress slips. The differences in the form and the fullness of the author headings, and the difference in weight between the Library of Congress slips and the Harvard cards, are disadvantages which are offset by having the two in one alphabet. The Harvard cards have not yet been used to any extent in recataloging, as thus far the titles represented have not sufficiently coincided with the field of the Newberry Library. They will add much to the catalog, however, as a bibliographical tool.

About two years ago, however, it was found necessary to recatalog the entire collection of the library and form a new public author catalog on cards. It then seemed imperative to have direct access to the titles being currently cataloged by the Library of Congress: (1) for purposes of ordering; (2) for quickly ascertaining the correct forms of author headings, since we were to use the A. L. A. rules for author headings as adopted by the Library of Congress. In the early stages of our recataloging we had arranged with the Library of Congress to check up our old public catalog for printed cards. Our chief concern, then, was to order titles cataloged after that check was made, and to obtain cards, if possible, for the titles not represented in the old public catalog. Accordingly, beginning Jan. 1, 1910, a set of the Library of Congress manila proofsheets was subscribed for to meet this need. These proofsheets are cut up by our binder into standard-sized slips, and immediately filed by an assistant. The slips are not extensively used in ordering printed cards for current

LINN R. BLANCHARD,
Head Cataloger.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

The State Library maintains what is called the universal catalog. It is an author catalog only, and includes: The depository catalog of the Library of Congress; the printed cards published by the John Crerar Library; the printed cards from the Harvard University Library; the British Museum printed accessions slips, mounted on cards; official name

cards for all authors represented in the catalog of the New York State Library, and not included in any of the above.

This universal catalog is the most used single bibliographic tool in the library. It is constantly used by the catalog section to determine the official form for author entry, to secure biographical data regarding authors, to determine what constitutes a complete work or set, to verify and determine differences in editions, etc. It is constantly used by the order section to secure data necessary in ordering books, in comparing editions and in all of the varied bibliographic work incident to checking second-hand catalogs and the initiating and conduct of large book purchases. As this universal catalog grows it tends to become the first, and is often the only, source consulted to find data desired. It is used in ordering Library of Congress cards, for practice work with students in the Library School, and very largely by the reference department for all sorts of purposes.

J. I. WYER, JR.

LIBRARY OF THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM

The Boston Athenaeum has a card catalog of its own works, covering, in a broad way, the field of international law. With these cards have been incorporated titles of books on the same subject owned by Brown University and also those owned by the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. The library at Newport is, naturally, strong in maritime law; the library at Brown University gives special attention to text-books and standard works; the Athenaeum, with the income from a special fund, attempts to preserve the most important material covering treaties, diplomacy and monographs on special topics connected with the subject. It will supplement the great Olivart Library which Harvard College has recently obtained from Spain.

Although the international law collection is of some general use, its real value must be to the students of Prof. Wilson at Harvard, whose coördinated courses approximate to a school of diplomacy.

C. K. BOLTON.

BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS LIBRARY

The Bureau of Railway Economics, established in 1910 by railways of the United States for the study of the broader economic questions of interest to the railways in common, included in its procedure the collection of a railway library, which has been extended with-

in these two years to comprise over fourteen thousand items. To facilitate reference to the existing body of literature on railway economics, the bureau has prepared the work which has been published by the University of Chicago Press, entitled "Railway economics; a collective catalog of books in fourteen American libraries."

In the preparation of this work, the library of the bureau received cordial assistance from those in charge of the other thirteen libraries included in the catalog, which are as follows:

Columbia University, Hopkins Railway Library (Leland Stanford), Harvard University, Interstate Commerce Commission, John Crerar, Library of Congress, New York Public Library, University of Chicago, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin. This catalog follows a classed arrangement, based largely on the Library of Congress scheme for HE.

The library of the bureau has since added or is in course of adding to the catalog in its card-form notation of railway items in the following libraries: Maryland Historical Society, Johns Hopkins University, Lehigh University, Syracuse University, University of Toronto, McGill University, Massachusetts Railroad Commission, Public Library of Boston, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts State Library (in part), and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Others will be added as opportunity permits.

Cards in this catalog are filed in the bureau under both subject and author. The author card bears the symbols signifying the various libraries where the items may be found. Under the subjects, periodical articles and analyticals are entered. The catalog, therefore, is expanding into a bibliography.

The printed cards of the Library of Congress and those of John Crerar formed the foundation of the catalog. Cards for the items in other libraries have been secured through coöperation with the librarians. Entries are being made from various trade and bibliographical sources for all items relating to railway economics. The librarian of the bureau is continuing the work through correspondence, use of interleaved copies of the printed catalog and by personal inquiry.

Mr. B. M. Headicar, librarian of the London School of Economics, has been good enough

to offer his assistance toward obtaining reference to the material in English libraries, and it is not impossible that the catalog may at some time be international in its scope.

R. H. JOHNSTON.

ECONOMIC SEMINAR OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

The Economic Seminar of the Johns Hopkins University has been largely engaged in investigating certain phases of American trade unionism since 1902, and undertook the collection of the internal literature of the trade unions. Notwithstanding the extent and rarity of these publications, the Seminar acquired a remarkable collection of the literature of the local, central and national unions and the federations. To the catalog of its own possessions, the Seminar added, through the courtesy of the officials in charge, lists of the valuable collections of trade-union publications in the John Crerar Library at Chicago, in the United States Department of Labor and in the Library of Congress. In addition, the collections in the central offices of a number of the more important trade unions were catalogued.

The resulting card catalog was printed, first in 1904 and in a second edition in 1907, under the title, "A trial bibliography of American trade-union publications," edited by Professor George E. Barnett, to whose activity the Seminar collection is also largely due, with detailed information, extending even to numbers in volumes, as to the location of the publications in the libraries named. It should be added, however, that in the printed form the catalog includes only the publications of the national unions and the federations.

R. H. JOHNSTON.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

The catalog of the legislative reference department of the Indiana State Library (which is, as a special library catalog, necessarily a catalog of selected material), while not in any sense a complete union catalog, does contain references to material in both the Indiana State Supreme Court Library and the Indianapolis City Library. These references are usually on subjects on which material is so rare that no source can well be overlooked, and to articles in magazines, files of which are not in the State Library, but are in one of the other two libraries. Further attempts to con-

solidate the references to material on the same subjects contained in the three libraries would be an advantage for students and for the workers employed in the department; but for actual use at the time of the Legislature only very valuable references would be worth while including in the catalog, as the aim of the legislative reference department is to have, as far as possible, the material at hand and ready for immediate use at the call of the moment.

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

What this library, as a highly specialized collection of Americana, does in the way of "union cataloging" would probably not apply, unless possibly as a library ideal, elsewhere. We have a sharply defined field, and all of the other libraries in Providence naturally look to us for books which come within our limits. Each of the other libraries, however, possesses books which properly belong in this collection, and would ordinarily be looked for here. These are books which there is no advantage in our buying, so long as they are properly cared for and kept where we can readily get them, in case they should be inquired for. We therefore treat them in every respect as our own books, entering them in our catalog with our own titles, with the single difference that we put these outside titles on a different colored card. The reasons which led us to use these other colored cards do not altogether hold good now, and I am not sure that we would use them if we were beginning anew.

The above describes what is perhaps not properly a "union catalog." We are now engaged in a more interesting experiment of trying to establish a "union catalog" of bibliography.

We have listed all the bibliographical works so classified in the Providence libraries, and have ordered cards from the Library of Congress, so far as possible, to supply the three more important libraries with a catalog of what is in the other collections. The College Library will put these into its regular catalog with its own titles. The John Carter Brown Library maintains a special bibliographical catalog, in which the titles from the other libraries will be incorporated. The Historical Society will take only such titles from the other libraries as relate to American local history or genealogy, and the Hawkins' collection of early printing will take such titles as refer to its special field.

Each card carries the name of the library or libraries possessing the book.

We hope to make this catalog reasonably complete at the present time. I have very grave doubts whether it will be possible for us to keep it up satisfactorily. We have not

yet devised any means of insuring a prompt notification from each library upon the purchase of books which should be entered in this special catalog. I have every reason to hope, however, that this will be taken care of in due time.

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP.

LIBRARY READING CLUBS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

BY ANNA C. TYLER, *New York Public Library*

THE library reading clubs have sprung into being as a natural result of the library story-hour, and for two very potent reasons—the boys and girls of from twelve to fifteen years old, however much they enjoy listening to a good story, are extremely afraid of being classed as children. Therefore when such a boy or girl comes to the branch library which he uses and sees a very attractive little notice reading "Story hour this afternoon at four o'clock for the older children" he shakes his head and goes his way saying, "Oh, they don't mean me, that's for the kids!" But when he sees a notice reading "The Harlem Boys' Club" meets such a day and hour his attention is immediately arrested, and he asks, "What do you have to do to join this club?"

This is the first reason for the rapid growth of these library reading clubs, the magic contained in merely the sight or sound of the word "club"—the spur it gives to the imagination of even the apparently unimaginative child, and the stigma it removes from the mind of the adolescent boy or girl of being considered a child. By conferring upon him the dignity of membership in a club we can make it possible for him to enjoy to the extent of his capacity the pleasure the majority of children so delight in—the listening to a good story well told or well read. His mind is at peace, his dignity unquestioned, for, since no stripling likes to be taunted with his green years, his being a member of such a club or league has forever precluded such a possibility.

The matter of joining these clubs is made as simple as possible, and the great democracy of the public library spirit is kept uppermost in the minds of librarians who have charge of this work, and by them instilled into the minds of the children as rapidly as possible. Any

boy or girl is welcome to the club who wishes to come, provided he or she is of the right age or grade to enjoy the stories, reading, or study that is interesting the others. Boys and girls who are doubtful are invited to come and see what the club is as often as they will, until they have quite made up their minds whether or not it is something they want. The only thing required of them is to follow the one general rule underlying all the clubs of the library—the *Golden Rule*, that their behavior shall in no way interfere with the pleasure or rights of the other members. Some of them stay only a short time, but on the other hand we have many children who were charter members when the clubs were formed four years ago, and they have attended the meetings regularly, though they have long since passed from the grammar schools and have reached the heights of the third year in high school.

The difficulty of finding stories which will interest in the same degree mixed groups of older children is the second reason for the growth and popularity of the library reading clubs. Some of the great stories of the world, like "The Niebelungenlied," "The Arthurian cycle," Beowulf, and a few others may be used, or the life of a great man or woman may be told, and listened to with interest, provided there is plenty of romance in the life, and the book which contains the story is attractive in appearance and tempts one to read it at first glance. One can also find good material for club programs in the romance of some period in the history of a country not our own. The difficulty of choosing story literature suitable and interesting for mixed groups of boys and girls and the difference in their reading tastes make the segregation of the library reading clubs a wise method. The boy during these years is eager to acquire information on all subjects—one can appeal to his love of ad-

Paper read before the New York meeting of school librarians, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25, 1912.

venture, of heroes, and mystery. The girl is full of romance—poetry and drama make their appeal.

The difficulty of maintaining and controlling successful library reading clubs is frequently lost sight of because of the ease with which they can be formed. Our experience has taught us that in planning the library activities of the New York Public Library the reading clubs must come last—they must only be established when they can take their place as one of the regular functions of the library. The librarian who is to be club leader must be able to interest, influence and control the club members as well as to tell a story.

The club season lasts from the first of October to the end of May, and at present we have twenty-five boys' clubs and seventeen girls' clubs reported. Some of these are formal in organization with regularly appointed officers chosen, of course, by the boys and girls themselves. These officers hold their office for periods of varying length, some clubs electing new officers each month, others at the beginning of each club season. Some of the clubs are clubs only in name—entirely informal, but meeting regularly once or twice or oftener each month throughout the season to listen to the stories. Many of the clubs are entirely self-governing and they also arrange their own programs. The librarian who is the club leader is present as a member, but takes no active part in the entertainment of the club unless invited to do so.

And now just for a moment let us consider the kind of literature we are trying to interest the youngsters in. Being a radical it pleased me very much recently to come across the following passage in an interesting new book by Miss Rosalie V. Halsey, entitled "Forgotten books of the American nursery." Miss Halsey says: "Reading aloud was both a pastime and an education to families in those early days of the Republic. Although Mrs. Quincy made every effort to procure Miss Edgeworth's stories for her family, because, in her opinion, they were better for reading aloud than were the works of Hannah More, Mrs. Trimmer and Mrs. Chapone, she chose extracts from Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, and Goldsmith. Indeed, if it were possible to ask our great-grandparents what books they remembered reading in their childhood, I think we should

find that beyond somewhat hazy recollections of Miss Edgeworth's books and Berquin's 'The looking glass for the mind' they would either mention 'Robinson Crusoe,' Newberry's 'Tales of Giles Gingerbread,' 'Little King Pippin,' and 'Goody Two-shoes' (written fifty years before their own childhood), or remember only the classic tales and sketches read to them by their parents."

Now it seems to me that our great-grandparents were very lucky to have been so delightfully introduced to the great things in literature, and in these days when the art of reading aloud is almost a lost art how can we expect the modern child to turn with a natural appreciation to the best in literature when he is almost submerged by the mediocre and vulgar inside and outside the home, his appreciation undeveloped, not old enough in years or intelligence to comprehend the beauty we so delight in. We are disappointed when he does not respond, and wonder why. Is it not the result of forcing him to use these things before he is ready, and thus only fostering his distaste?

Believing this to be so, I have gone to work to try to induce the boys and girls to read more widely, and cultivate appreciation, by using this old-fashioned method of reading aloud or telling a part of the story and reading here and there bits of the text, thus letting the author tell his own story, and as far as we have been able we have tried to give the children the *kind* of story they wanted—when they wanted it—but in the best form in which it could be found. For instance Poe's "The purloined letter" when a detective story is asked for, followed by a story from Stevenson's "New Arabian nights" or "Island nights' entertainments."

In eleven of the boys' clubs we have been using this year special collections of duplicate books, on topics suggested by the boys themselves. These collections have been kept together for from four to six weeks, and the stories that have been told or read from these books are mentioned in the notice, with a list of all the books in the collection and posted near where the books are shelved. The topics suggested by the boys are as follows: railroad stories; ghost stories; humorous stories; adventure on land; heroes; adventure on sea; history stories, this last topic including Italy,

France, England, Scotland, Germany, Canada, and "The winning of the West" in American history, and each group decided on which country they would read about.

On the lower West side, where the Irish-Americans live in large numbers, where street fights and fires contribute a constant source of excitement, there is a library club of girls who have been meeting twice a month for two years. Last year we studied Joan of Arc, completing our study by reading Percy MacKaye's play. This year, not feeling satisfied that I was on the right path, I called a meeting to make sure. After trying in vain to get an expression of opinion I finally asked the direct question, "What kind of books do you really like to read?" and for a moment I waited in suspense, fearing someone would answer to please me by mentioning some classic. But to my great relief one girl replied at last timidly, but decidedly, that she liked "Huckleberry Finn." This gave another the courage to add that she had enjoyed the chapter on whitewashing the fence in "Tom Sawyer." My clue had been found—a reading club of adventure was formed, and though we began with the "Prisoner of Zenda" we have wandered with "Odysseus," and sighed over the sacrifice of "Alcestis," and thrilled over the winning of "Atalanta" this winter.

A girls' club on the lower East side have been reading the old English comedies—"She stoops to conquer," "The rivals," "Lady Teazle"; then there is a flourishing Shakespeare club, which, to honor the Dickens centenary this year, voted to make the study of the great writer a part of this year's program. This club meets once a week, and at one meeting the outline of one of the great tales was told by the librarian. This was followed by the girls reading one or more of the most famous chapters or dialogues. At the alternate meetings the girls read plays, varying the program by choosing first a Shakespeare drama and then a modern play. Each act is cast separately, so that all the girls may have a chance to take part, and in this way we read "Twelfth night," "Romeo and Juliet," "The taming of the Shrew," "Macbeth," "The bluebird," "The scarecrow," and "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Away up in the Bronx there is a "Cranford Club," so named by the girls because of their interest in the story to which they were intro-

duced four years ago. This club is really a study club and contains a good proportion of its original members. They meet twice a month, and a leader is appointed for each meeting, who chooses her committee to report on the topic for the evening's study. The topic is sub-divided and each girl does her part in looking up the bit assigned to her. In this way they have studied the English poets Tennyson and Milton, although after spending an evening on Comus the club voted unanimously to change to Dickens. They have also studied Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier, and the girls were sufficiently familiar with these poems to recite many from each poet. Then the lives of three English queens were studied—"Bloody Mary," "Queen Elizabeth," and "Mary, Queen of Scots"; this year the Norse myths and stories from the Wagner operas. The librarian's part is to suggest the best books in which to find what they want, to get any book they may need, sometimes suggest a line of subjects to choose from, etc., but the work of preparing the material is done entirely by the girls. When a book is being read and discussed, they sit around a table and read in turn the bits that have been selected for them by the librarian, who tells them the thread of the story between selected bits read by the girls. Thus they have read "Cranford," "Pride and prejudice," "Old curiosity shop," "David Copperfield," and "Twelfth night." The teacher of English where most of these girls attend school was recently an interested visitor at the club, and she says she has noticed for a long time a difference in the school work done by these girls, from a broader viewpoint and outside atmosphere they brought to the class by their intelligent comments and criticisms, showing that they were reading outside and beyond the other girls of the class. She noticed also a difference in their composition work. One of the girls from that class was sent by this teacher to visit the library for the first time and when asked what she liked to read replied, "Wood and married" and "How he won her" were nice books. The book given her instead of her favorites was Mary Johnston's "To have and to hold." It was read and enjoyed. Then she took Howells' "The lady of the Aroostook," and after the outline of the story had been told her seemed to read it with real

pleasure. Next Owen Wister's "Virginian" was given her, but this she did not seem to care for. As a result of this reading her taste in a better kind of reading seems to have been pretty well established, as her librarian assures me that she has continued her reading along the line indicated by the above titles. The Belmont Club, the best boys' club for debating in the school, have challenged the "Cranford Club" to meet them in a debate on "Woman suffrage," to be held in the library at an early date. The girls have accepted the challenge, and the fact that the boys question their ability to equal them is sufficient spur to make them work every moment they can spare from their school duties to prepare for this important event. Added to this is the fact that every one of them is an ardent "suffragette."

The need of social centers in the schools and libraries is becoming insistent. The increasing demand on the part of children for clubs of all kinds shows plainly their desire for some place other than the street, where they can be amused and occupied in the natural desire for self-development and expression. Early last fall in one of the libraries the librarian met by appointment a group of girls from eleven to fourteen years old. These girls were wayward and troublesome, had formed a "gang" which was more difficult to control than the usual gang of boys. There was a room in her library quite apart from the rest of the building where they could meet as a club if it should prove desirable. "What would you like to do?" she asked. "Dance!" was the reply. "Well, then, dance, and show me what dances you like," replied the librarian, and immediately the girls formed for a figure of a folk-dance, and each girl humming softly the tune they danced it through. "The Girl Scouts" Club was formed, and in a day or two the secretary of the club submitted the following

program for the librarian's approval: Program. 1. Chapter from the life of Louisa M. Alcott; 2. Recitations; 3. Games, Flinch; 4. One folk dance. From this beginning six other clubs have been established: two for the older girls, two for the boys, one for the little girls from eight to eleven years old, and one for a group of troublesome young men from sixteen to twenty years old. So keen has been the interest of these young people in these clubs that the "gang" spirit has long since disappeared, and at the end of the club season an open meeting was held, a program arranged in which members from each club took part, and the ushers and guards of honor were some of those same troublesome young men. There was no place in this community where the young people could meet for any kind of simple amusement, the only "social centers" being the cheap vaudeville theater, the usual moving picture show and the streets, until the little branch of the public library opened its doors, and so popular has the library become that 960 children have taken cards at the library since the first of September and are borrowing books on these. Besides the large number of card holders there is a still larger number of children who do all their reading and studying at the library. Although they may not know the old English verse from which the lines are taken they feel them:

"Where I maie read all at my ease,
Both of the newe and olde,
For a jollie goode booke whereon to looke
Is better to me than gold."

The outline I have given will give you some idea of how we are developing the story hour and reading clubs in the New York Public Library. This work is made possible by the splendid cooperation on the part of the branch librarians and their assistants, without whom it would be impossible to carry on a work of such proportions.

LIBRARIANS' BOOKS

BY H. W. KENT, *Assistant Secretary, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City*

LEST you begin to take out your note-books with a sigh, I must assure you at the outset that my title is a false one. I have nothing to say about librarians' books, as they are

Read before the New York State Library School, June, 1912.

usually understood, the kind that are used in the every-day performance of tasks, reference books and bibliographies written by learned gentlemen of the cloth; there are many better fitted than I am to reel off pages of such treatises while you wait, and to annotate them

for you for a shilling extra. Nor do I mean to talk about the volumes that you ought to read, the histories and the philosophies of your trade. These are all very well in their way, but you know them as well as I do. I shall talk to you of certain books that belong to all of the world of bookmen, booklovers, as well as librarians, certain books that have given me a jolt of pleasure sometime or other, and to which I would in your presence say gramercy.

It was Bishop Whately who wrote, in his annotations to Lord Bacon's essay "Of studies": "We should cultivate not only the cornfields of our minds, but the pleasure-grounds also." I fear me the learned author cribbed this pleasant idea because Bacon himself had said, in the volume the bishop was writing his note for, "God Almighty first planted a garden, and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures"; but be that as it may, fortunately librarians do not have to settle such disputes, I shall try to take you for a turn in the pleasure-ground, the garden of the bibliographically minded, wherein are found the books we cherish, as the lover cherishes his keepsakes, because they breathe of something warmer than duty, something more gracious than work.

You will call me flowery, perhaps, or sentimental. I should not like to have you call me so, but affectionate, if you please, following the lead of that high priest of all good bookmen, earliest of all, pious Richard of Bury, statesman and cleric, who choose to cover his writing "after the fashion of the ancient Romans, fondly by a Greek word, 'philobiblon.'" He it was who pronounced the benediction upon books that has sounded ever since, and that will sound to all time. Though treating of the love of these "minds of profoundest wisdom," these "wells of living waters," these "delightful ears of corn," "golden pots in which manna is stored, and racks flowing with honey, nay, combs of honey, most plenteous udders of the milk of life, garners ever filled," in fewer words, the books of philosophy and religion—he yet found time, amid ejaculations piled one upon the other, to give sound advice regarding practical things. It is not for his pious thoughts, however, nor yet for his sound advice, that we fondly read his book, but for the love he bore his treasures and for the example he set

us in what I may call the religion of books. He stands at the head of the long line of book lovers, with his hand extended, as I have said, in benediction upon books, "the golden vessels of the Temple, the arms of the soldiers of the church with which to quench all of the fiery darts of the wicked, fruitful olives, vines of Engardi, fig trees that are never barren, burning lamps always to be held in readiness—and all of the noblest comparisons of Scripture may be applied to books if we choose to speak in figures."

Richard de Bury represents for us the period fast fading away, when men's minds and hearts were full of gratitude for that great invention which God in his grace had given for the understanding of his word and the spread of wisdom. He takes us back to simple monastic days, when there was time to read and ponder the printed book. He gives us an insight into the feelings of those who read those books which we, who can't read them, cherish for the imprints of Gutenberg, Furst, Caxton, and all of the early printers.

We should like to know more of this ecstatic person than is told in his brief biographies, and especially more of his relations to that other collector of his day, great man, and great poet as well, who, if Richard of the English see of Durham, stands for the religious love of books, may equally truthfully stand for the secular love of books—Petrarch. There was nothing of the cleric in him! Here we have the scholar, the lover of Laura and the ancients. His descriptions of his books, "companions and nourishment of his repose"—Pierre de Nolhac, who has made Petrarch his own, gives us a charming account of this great personage—his conversations with them as living people, his engrossing search for them express the human man. "Books alone," he says, "give delight to the very marrow of one's soul; they speak to us; they amuse us; they become an intimate and living part of us."

Were I to visualize these fathers of our craft, I should see the bishop in his robes like a saint in one of the painted windows of his own church, rich with dull blues, reds and golds, shedding a soft light, and the scholar in a flaming mead or pleasant landscape, such as Giorgione used to paint, the emblem of the period of individualism. They stand for the

fifteenth century: on one hand, the church; on the other, the humanism of the Renaissance. They stand for what Peter, in his essay on Pico della Mirandola, said that that true humanist stood for, "For the essence of humanism, in that belief of which he seems never to have doubted, that nothing which has ever interested living men and women can wholly lose its vitality—no language they have spoken, nor beside which they have hushed their voices, no dream which has once been entertained by actual human minds, nothing about which they have ever been passionate, or expended time or zeal."

I must ask you to turn from them, however, to another bookman, who, if I may carry on my figure of speech, might be likened to one of the velvet-doubledt effigies in Westminster's Islip Chamber, a little dusty, a trifle pompous, perhaps, and clearly self-conscious—Sir Thomas Bodley. We can surely forgive Sir Thomas "that he should not wholly so hide those little abilities that he had," when "it was done in some measure in one kind or other the true part of a profitable member of the state," and we are grateful to him for his philanthropy, even though it was the result of failure in another direction, for so we may construe his story of his differences with Lord Treasurer Burleigh. The statutes he drew up for the library at Oxford, as well as his life, introduce us to a new kind of humanism—the active direction of the energies towards the betterment of society. In his writings we have the first note of the modern idea of books—differing from the bishop's, whose whole care was for the fraternity; differing, again, from Petrarch's, whose interest lay in himself alone. His care was for all sorts of students forever, "to provide for the indemnity of the library as a treasure to students of incomparable worth." The requirements necessary to this end, as wisely expressed by him, stand to-day as well as they did then. He says: "I found myself furnished in a competent proportion of such four kinds of aids, as, unless I had them all, there was no hope of good success; for without some kind of knowledge, as well in the learned and modern tongues, as in sundry other sorts of scholastical literature, without some purse ability to go through with the charge, without great store of honorable friends to further the design, and without special good leisure

to follow such a work, it could but have proved a vain attempt and inconsiderate."

A long period divides this worthy company from the author, to the contemplation of whose works I now invite you, falling into his own style of address, an author approved in a general way by his contemporary—shrewd Horace Walpole—as one who gave correct information generally, but one who indiscriminately dubbed too many *little* persons great. A delightful trait, after all, it seems to me, for it is easy enough to write about the great and famous, but to write of small-fry and give them a chance to habituate after death with those who, in life, outranked them, is a horse of quite a different color. It is just this charming attention to little things and little people that makes John Nichols' "Literary anecdotes of the eighteenth century, comprising biographical memoirs of William Bowyer, F.S.A., and many of his learned friends," together with "An incidental view of the progress and advancement of literature in the kingdom during the last century, and biographical anecdotes of a considerable number of eminent writers and artists," so delightful. Even Walpole himself would hardly have passed muster to-day, judged by the writings alone. It is, in fact, this very indiscriminate love of gossip, anecdote, and the superficial that makes the whole period engaging. After reading Nichols, one is tempted to regret that the day has passed when the "amiable," the "virtuous" and the "highly esteemed" are no longer worthy to be entered in a Who's who? As Nichols remarks, *apropos* of Bowyer, who was a printer "of uncommon eminence, and whose talents were long laudably exerted," "the life of a private tradesman, however distinguished as a scholar, cannot be expected to abound in adventure"; neither, he might have added, can the lives of the multitude of worthy divines and *litterati* of whom he speaks.

I should like to dwell upon the literary anecdotes, which, as Mr. E. V. Lucas explains, are not very long, on this particular variety of memorabilia, for if, as the author judiciously quotes in the preface to his first edition, "To preserve the memory of those who have been in any way serviceable to mankind, hath been always looked upon as discharging a debt which we owe to our benefactors," and again, if "it is reasonable that they who contribute so much to the immortality of others

should have some share in it themselves," then J. Nichols, Esq., should be immortal, for no one except the makers of dictionaries has given so many estimable gentlemen a chance in this direction as he.

Should you have read that bookman's book, "Over Bemerton's," by Lucas, don't allow this fact to deter you from reading further in the anecdotes. You will find many passages as enjoyable as those he quotes about Sir Hildebrand Jacob, bibliophile and minor poet; or Reverend William Budworth, the schoolmaster, who nearly engaged the young Samuel Johnson as an usher, besides other things too numerous to mention, and an index of four hundred and eighty-three pages! Indexes were coming into fashion just then, and Nichols filled a whole volume with one. He betrays his pleasure in its accomplishments with a quotation from Fuller's "Worthies of England," that, like them, is worthy of being remembered. I shall give it in full:

"An index is a necessary *implement*, and no impediment of a book . . . I confess, there is a lazy kind of learning which is only *indical*; when scholars (like adders, which only bite the horseheels) nibble but at the tables, which are *calces librorum*, neglecting the body of the book. But though the idle deserve no crutches (let not a staff be used by them, but *on* them); pity it is the weary should be denied the benefit thereof, and industrious scholars prohibited the accommodation of an index, most used by those who most pretend to contemn it."

But lest you weary of our author, let me wind up my account of him with another quotation which you will find in his account of the lazy Dr. Samuel Pegge, whose "manners were those of a gentleman of a liberal education, who had seen much of the world, and had formed them upon the best modes within his observation, but whose style in general was not sufficiently terse and compact to be called elegant," who spent most of his life in visiting his rich and influential friends, particularly those from whom ecclesiastical preferment might come. The quotation applies to Nichols and well as Pegge:

"The greatest honour which a literary man can obtain is the *eulogies* of those who possess equal or more learning than himself. *Laudatus a laudatis viris* may peculiarly and deservedly be said of Dr. Pegge, as might be exemplified

by the frequent mention made of him by the most reputable contemporary writers in the archaeological line, but modesty forbids our enumerating them."

Is there anything more delightful than the writer who has so much to say that his text will not hold it all, and who, therefore, is forced to drop into notes, marginal and foot, often leaving his text pages behind, almost forgotten, while he takes up some thought or other of which he is reminded, and which he fears he will forget. There is something so eager, so almost breathless in this kind of writing, when well done, that one is carried away, without knowing it, into subjects one would not dare to attack in the ordinary course of reading. Of course, practised as a habit for the display of erudition by some tiresome writers, mere notes are irritating beyond measure. I have never read an analysis of this kind of literature so common in the eighteenth century; indeed, I have never heard of anyone who dared defend it, but peruse Thomas Fragnall Dibdin, D.D., and see if it may not have its charm. Dibdin, like everyone of his time, was a gentleman, given to association with rank and fashion, and with "a galaxy of intellectual splendor." More than that, he was a learned bibliophile and a veritable master among writers of notes. The annotations which he makes in an easy "that-reminds-me" style, the information that he throws into his margins with a vivacity of manner and an appalling fecundity of knowledge, often lead one to forget the text, sprightly as it always is. His chatty, button-hole kind of way, albeit in the grand manner, leads one to forget the strictures of the careful Mr. Dyce, who would have it that our author "was an ignorant pretender, without the learning of a schoolboy, who published a quantity of books swarming with errors of every description." What of it? There is always a Dyce and others of his ilk, if you want that sort of thing. There never was but one Dibdin, prince among bookmen, by divine right of succession from Grolier, Mazarin and De Thou, and he deserves our affection, faults and all, for producing such books as the "Literary reminiscences," which I commend to you; the "Ædes Althoriana," with its account of Lord Spencer's treasures, magnificently printed by the great Bulmer; his "Bibliographical Decameron"; his "Bibliographical

antiquarian," and "Pictoresque Tours"; and last, but not least, his "Bibliomania," with its account of "the history, symptoms and cure of the fatal disease." Alas! that he who contributed so greatly to the harmless passion should have lived to see its decay. Other days! Other fashions! Upon four of these works, our author tells us, "there was an expenditure and consequent risk of twenty thousand pounds," and he adds: "Perhaps the personal history of literature exhibits not many instances of greater courage and daring. But I was never willing to believe that an unwearied production of works of a *good tendency* could ultimately be overlooked by my countrymen; whilst I felt, and yet strongly feel, that the quantity of *employment* it occasioned, in addition to my own, was a species of patriotism which might challenge the approbation of the wise and the good." To whichever class we belong, we approve you, Mr. Dibdin, and your beautiful books. We look to you as a font of inspiration and a fund of information, whatever Mr. Dyce may say. After reading your books we could wish that we were not quite so *blasté*, that our emotions were a little more easily aroused, and that, like you, we could find it in our hearts to express as you did our interest in all things bibliographical with sprightliness and grace—even in the eighteenth-century manner.

Speaking of a friend with whom, at one time, he had differed, Dibdin says:

"I now consider him only in the light of an intelligent and amiable person—and I throw this flowret upon his tomb (*servet sepulchrus!*), in the perfect spirit of Christian sincerity and benevolence." While I cannot claim his Christian benevolence, I desire to emulate his sincerity, and while I never had any differences with him, yet I desire to throw a flowret upon Mr. Dibdin's tomb. *Servet sepulchrus!*

What a galaxy of great names in bibliography is associated with that of Dibdin! To mention the Roxburghe Club, which Dibdin founded on the evening of the sale of the Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471 from the library of John, Duke of Roxburghe, alone introduces us to several of the most choice bibliomaniacal spirits. Mr. Baron Boland, at whose home the first dinner was held, and who ordered his butler "to extricate an elongated bottle of

Burgundy from dank sawdust and cobwebs in order therewith to celebrate the glories of the coming day"; Mr. Lang, a gentleman of Portland place, "loving books and possessing them in great store"; Sir Egerton Brydges, and George Henry Freeling, Esq., whose "bibliographical petals" were then "just beginning to unfold"; Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, "of all men most sensitive and anxious about his book acquisitions"; Earl Gower, Earl Spencer himself; Richard Heber, half-brother of the bishop, whose travels connected with the making of his library, and the library itself upon which he spent upwards of £100,000, whose eight houses, filled with his treasures, and whose famous remark about the number of copies of a book necessary to true enjoyment, you no doubt know: "No man," says he, "can comfortably get along without three copies of each book. One he should have for a show copy, which he will probably keep at his country house; another he will require for his own use and reference; and unless he is inclined to part with them, which would be very inconvenient, or risk the injury of his best copy, he must have a third at the service of his friends." George Isted, who "dabbled with, rather than looked lustily to, the black-letter craft, who buzzed about, rather than settled upon, the object of his choice, the favorite flower in the book parterre," and the rest. We owe a great deal to the Roxburghe Club, and not the least is a volume dedicated to the Club by an outsider: "Typographies or the printers' instructor; including an account of the origin of printing, with biographical notices of the printers of England, from Caxton to the close of the sixteenth century; a series of ancient and modern alphabets and domesday characters, together with an elucidation of every subject connected with the art." A useful book, indeed, redolent of every sort of interesting things, in itself and by association, in which the author begs "the candid and inquiring reader to draw a parallel between the present state of society and that of the dark ages, in which mankind had so long remained under the arbitrary dominion of idolatry and priesthood, when the devoted bigots, bound to her iron car with adamantine chains, were compelled to follow in her train; but no sooner did this bright luminary (the press) burst upon Europe, than its brilliant rays, like 'the meridian sun, not

only enlightened and invigorated mankind, but also dispelled the murky cloud which had for ages cemented the bonds of ignorance and superstition." Together, these Roxburghe members make a fine mosaic bibliographical accomplishment, the one depending upon the other. This dependence of one bookman upon another is one of the most entertaining facts about them, and that reminds me of another book, which Dibdin made his own after William Herbert was done with it, the "Typographical antiquities," by Henry Lemoine, being, to quote its title page, an "Historical account of printing in England, with some memoirs of our antient printers, and a register of the books printed by them from the year MCCCCLXXI to the year MDC, with an appendix concerning printing in Scotland and Ireland to the same time. By Joseph Ames, F.R.S., a secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. Printed by W. Faden and sold by J. Robinson in Ludgate street in 1749!" Ames, you will find, if you will consult the proper authorities, was a person of considerable interest, though many grave misdemeanors, bibliographically speaking, were laid at his door by Grase and by our old friend Nichols, who says, in the "Illustrations to the literary anecdotes": "Mr. Ames . . . was as illiterate as one can conceive. I have received many letters from him which are not English, and are full of false spelling; yet he was a curious and ingenious person. . . . He was an independent by profession, 'anabaptist,' whatever that may be, 'but a deist by conversation,' which leads us to wonder if he could have been given to profanity. It is opined that he must have got someone to have perused his book for him; the printer would correct the false English and spelling."

Be that as it may, he had a nice sense of one thing, often lacking in bibliographers, for he tells us that "Gentlemen may be assisted to complete their antient books, which often are imperfect at the beginning or end, by copying from this; for I did not chuse to copy into my book from catalogues, but from the books themselves"! Honest he was, you see, and a trifle spicy. One more quotation, and I am done with Mr. Ames and all the worthies of his time. It is from the *Public Advertiser* of 1759, and reads:

"Last Sunday evening died, after a violent fit of coughing, Mr. Joseph Ames, author of

the 'History of Printing in England,' fellow of the Royal Society and secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, for which station he was eminently qualified by an unquestioned genius and assiduous application. His judicious taste in manuscripts, medals, and other curiosities, will be submitted to the publick discussion by the large and valuable collection he has left behind him. His amiable simplicity of manner, exemplary integrity and benevolence of social life greatly endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance." Lucky we that "He being dead, yet speaketh."

I was minded to speak of certain other books and bookmen—of Isaac Disraeli, the father of Benjamin, whose "Curiosities of literature," "Amenities of literature," "Calamities of authors," and "Quarrels of authors" are the direct descendants of the "Anecdotes" of the preceding period, with an added consciousness, perhaps, and a little less charm, of that wonderful work, "Notes and queries," that paradise of the good book lover, that happy hunting-ground, that thousand-and-one nights of delight, which ought, by divine right, to have an essay to itself; of Spence's "Anecdotes"; of my friend, Mr. Pierre Bayle and his dictionary; of Voltaire, upon all of whom, nowadays, the top shelf's dust too often gently settles, but I shall refrain. There may be better books than these, doubtless there are, but as for me, I like to quote Andrew Lang's opening stanza of the poem addressed to Frederic Locker Lamson:

"I mind that Forest Shepherd's saw,
For when men preached of heaven, quoth he,
'Its a' that's bricht, and a'tha's braw,
But Bourhope's guide enencht for me.'"

Locker himself, though really belonging in sympathy and in enthusiasm to the immortals that lived a generation or two before him, is a bookman's writer, and so is fecund Lang and charming Anatole France and half a dozen others. If we were to enter into a discussion of the French bookman's writers of the nineteenth century, we would find a field so absorbing, so delightful, that no single paper would hold our exclamations. Think of Paul Lacroix, who signed "P. L. Jacob, Bibliophile," to his "Dissertations bibliographique," and his "Mélanges bibliographiques" and many other volumes, who prayed his friends about to sell his library, "Dieu fasse qu'il

vous inspire un remorde et qu'il vous engage à rester bibliophile et bibliographe"; of Nodier, of Janin, of Didot the printer, of Barbier—bookmen all, loving nothing more.

It has been said that the reason why men are greater novelists than women (this was long before the suffrage agitation had let in the light) is because of their ability to draw not only individual characters, but to represent the characteristics of whole groups, as, for instance, Charles Reade, in the "Cloister and the hearth," or Shorthouse in "John Inglesant"—the power, in other words, to delineate towns and even countries. In this brief, haphazard and altogether insufficient naming of books, I have endeavored to call to your attention those whose authors, while individual to a degree, do yet represent classes typical of their days. There were certain periods that produced such authors in greater perfection than others, like the Renaissance and the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, each period standing for some particular phase of the love of books. The art of book collecting is as old as the hills, the art of book discussion belongs to Dibdin and his friends, while the art of review and of pleasurable dilettantism belong to the nineteenth century, especially in France. What is there, then, for us to do in this highly specialized period of the world's history when books have lost their savor, when authors write for pay, publishers take no risks, printers have become power machines, and the contemplative reader is no more? The truth is that the love of

books does not exist. It has been forgotten that time was when there were no books, the era when the appearance of a book was an event; when to own a book was a sign of cultivation that marked the man in the community; when the sale of a library like that of the noble Earl of Roxburgh was enough to set the whole community a-tittering. We read to-day, of course, just as men have always read—for information, for learning, for pleasure—but we are unconscious of the vehicle—types, paper, illustrations, margins, covers—mean nothing to us. We take what the publisher gives us and ask no questions. The editions so cherished by Dibdin and his friends are gobbled up by the rich, who buy them as they buy their pictures and their stock, placing orders with their brokers. Our libraries take no thought for editions. Prices alone concern us. The barrenness, the wholly commonplace state of bookmanship among librarians to-day is due to one thing—there is no real love of books among us. You laugh; you say, "The gentleman draws his bow up to the limit," but it is true. We shall go down to history as the period of philanthropic librarianship, the library soup kitchen.

Let us sing the song of praise for books. Let every librarian keep a little corner of his library for the books of "good tendencies," as Dibdin called them, as an ark of covenant with the high traditions of his calling. Let him go back to the day of the old-fashioned librarianship, when there was the love of books.

UNIFORM CATALOGING RULES

AS VIEWED BY THE THIRTEENTH CONVENTION OF GERMAN LIBRARIANS (THE FIRST CONVENTION OF GERMAN, AUSTRIAN AND SWISS LIBRARIANS)*

BY JOHANNES MATTERN, *Assistant Librarian, The Johns Hopkins University.*

PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION

First meeting, May 30

Formal opening of convention:

1. Training of scientific [†] librarians.
2. Duties and service of assistants.
3. Section system "Referatsystem" of the division of work in the Imperial Library of Vienna.
4. The question of uniform cataloging rules.
5. Report of the commission on binding material.
6. Report of the commission on administrative practice.
7. History of the Royal Library of Munich.

Second meeting, May 31

8. The Prussian union catalog and the Munich catalog.
9. A union list of all periodicals currently kept at the German universities.
10. The German Commission of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin.
11. Miscellaneous.
12. Meeting of the V. D. B. (the German Librarians' Association), May 31.
13. Special meetings of the Swiss Librarians' Association.

* The following items of the convention are in preparation for the November number of the JOURNAL: The Prussian union catalog and the catalog of the Munich library; and A Union list of periodicals kept by the German universities.

[†] The word scientific is used here in its widest possible sense, scientific libraries being for instance the Library of Congress, all university and college libraries, special libraries like the Surgeon General's library, libraries of learned institutions and societies, etc.

BEING well on the way toward solving the question of uniform cataloging rules for ourselves, it is with the keenest interest and most profound sympathy that we have been and are watching others drawn into a struggle of which the end cannot be foreseen. No doubt this country was the more fortunate the less it had to contend with ancient systems and sacred edicts followed through centuries. The German librarians' convention of 1912, and especially the report on uniform cataloging rules by Dr. Adolf Hilsenbeck, of Munich, and the following debate, illustrate in a very drastic way the struggle for the same result carried on under circumstances much less favorable than those under which we achieved our success. Whatever the reasons given by those declaring against uniform cataloging rules, it occasionally leaks through that they can and will not give up what time and custom have sanctioned. Of course, this would hold true only for those of the older generation, and not necessarily even for all of them. In fact, many of the younger and not a few of the older men have their own thoughts, yet libraries, such as those of Berlin, Munich and Dresden, as well as the university libraries, have a "royal," or something similar, in front of their names, and whatever one may think, one has to think of this fact first. There need be by no means a lack of moral courage to voice one's views, but there are ministers and secretaries of education, and other imperial or royal functionaries other than librarians who have a word in the decision of how books have to be cataloged and how they have to be arranged on the shelves, and what else is to be and how it is to be done in some of the royal libraries; and that means something, in fact, more than we possibly can imagine. Let us, then, keep this in mind when we see the Germans and others finding their fight for progress and modern methods in the library field a more difficult proposition than we found ours, and we shall be more apt to judge rightly and to do justice to those who declare themselves for or against the principle involved.

Last year's convention of German librarians at Hamburg approved Dr. Kaiser's view that for some time to come uniform international cataloging rules could not be considered, but that printed catalog cards could be exchanged, and that German uniform rules might be desirable.

Dr. Hilsenbeck, at this year's convention, resumes his address on this subject in the following sentences:

1. The answers received from eighty German libraries, in response to our questions regarding this subject, show that there exists no universal consent to accept German uniform cataloging rules.* A number of very large libraries replied negatively.

2. We recommend settling this question, together with that of the German union catalog.

These two conclusions are at the same time the official report of the commission which was appointed at last year's convention to study the question of the desirability of G. U. C. R., and of which Dr. Hilsenbeck is a member. The questions referred to are:

1. Do you, in your library, follow printed or otherwise reproduced cataloging rules?
2. Or do you follow verbal tradition?
3. Do you consider the establishment of G. U. C. R. desirable, and would you be disposed to accept them?

These questions were sent by Dr. Hilsenbeck to a hundred German libraries, of which eighty responded. Thirty libraries, twenty-five north German and five south German institutions, use the Prussian uniform rules,* to be quoted as P. I., and would accept G. U. C. R., provided these would not differ essentially from the P. I. Thirty-four follow verbal tradition, most of them favoring G. U. C. R., provided their acceptance does not occasion too great an expense, and that they do not conflict too much with their own practice, etc. Twelve institutions have their own, or are at present engaged in formulating their own rules, and show, of course, little inclination to favor the project in question. The rest of the eighty do not answer to the point, and, consequently, are out of consideration. Thus by far the greater number of the eighty libraries responding declare their willingness to accept G. U. C. R. more or less conditionally, as was to be expected. But Dr. Hilsenbeck does not accept this result as conclusive. With him numbers do not count, that is, not the numbers of the institutions declaring themselves pro or con, but rather the number of volumes of the libraries in question. The number of books of the institutions following strictly or mainly the P. I. is about eight millions, while the number of those following their own or rules other than the P. I. is ten millions. From these figures, Dr. Hilsenbeck infers that the predominance of the P. I., as far as the number of libraries using them is concerned, is due merely to the fact that the P. I. is the only German system which consistently and exhaustively answers all questions. In other words, the P. I. are used by the majority of the libraries only because their use saves them the trouble of satisfactorily working out their own answers to their problems. Well, sometimes any reason at all appears to be better than none, especially if the reason is as practical as this one actually is. Yet I cannot very well conceive how it should be necessary to arrive at such a conclusion from the premises given. The P. I., as their title and the history of their appearance and existence show, were, according to the wish and will of the Prussian government,

* *Instruktionen für die alphabetischen kataloge der preussischen bibliotheken vom 10. mai 1889. 2. ausg. in der fassung vom 10. august 1908.*

* For the sake of brevity to be quoted as G. U. C. R.

intended for the use of at least all Prussian libraries. Of the thirty institutions using them, twenty-five are northern institutions, and as such partly Prussian university libraries, *i. e.*, Prussian government libraries, participating with the Royal Library of Berlin in the formation of the Prussian union catalog, which is an official undertaking. The remainder of the twenty-five, if any remain, and the five southern institutions using the P. I., may have had as one of their reasons the one alluded to by Dr. Hilsenbeck, and most likely as another and more attractive reason their belief in the superiority of the P. I. over the rules used by them previously. But whatever their reasons, the fact remains that of eighty libraries answering the questions of the commission, at least thirty are using to-day the P. I., which promise to form the foundation for or to become, with a few modifications, the intended G. U. C. R., and if so, that these thirty institutions will also accept the latter. Of the thirty-four following verbal tradition, the majority will gladly accept them also, if they do not differ too widely from their own practice. To us, such figures certainly look most promising, and I fail to see why they should not even be encouraging to the most pessimistic promoter of G. U. C. R. Yet Dr. Hilsenbeck thinks differently, and in another attempt to discredit them he gives the answers of the twelve largest German libraries, with more than 300,000 volumes each. Only Darmstadt would unconditionally accept G. U. C. R., while Frankfurt a. M., Heidelberg, Munich, Stuttgart, Strassburg and Wolfsbüttel answer negatively. Dresden, Freiburg i. Br., Hamburg and Leipzig would accept under conditions as mentioned above. Of the libraries with 200,000 to 300,000 volumes, he mentions as giving negative replies Giessen, Jena, Rostock, Schwerin and Weimar. "This," he continues, "is the result of the circulation of the question given above. It holds no surprise for those who know what it means to accept a proposition like G. U. C. R."

The answers received from the eighty German libraries would seem to us, as a whole, to be surprisingly favorable. We had no such promises, either unconditional or conditional, held out to us. We simply had to wait till our libraries joined our ranks and accepted the A. L. A. rules. Yet we have not been waiting vainly. Dr. Hilsenbeck quotes Mr. Prideaux, of London, as saying, at the Brussels Bibliographers' and Archivists' Congress, that in England no large library except the British Museum, is using the Anglo-American code, and that in America only the Library of Congress follows it. I suppose Mr. Prideaux was correctly informed concerning conditions in England. His statement regarding America was certainly not correct, unless he considered all American libraries using the A. L. A. rules as not being in the class of large libraries.

The way Dr. Hilsenbeck disposes of the answers and the conclusions he draws from

them show on which side of the road he stands. He considers uniform rules quite desirable, but by no means necessary for libraries, even of the same country (each of the twenty-six German states being a country). Not even if printed cards are exchanged are uniform rules absolutely essential. The Munich Library makes moderate use of the Berlin printed cards. Apparently they are mounted on the 22 x 18 leaves used in its catalog. Dr. Hilsenbeck does not consider the international size card as deserving the adjective "progressive," but as "injurious to the eye." Only in case the establishment of a German union catalog were assured would G. U. C. R. be required, but he believes that the cost of such a project is too great to induce the German libraries to undertake what no other nation ever attempted. Yet, to be just, it behooves us to state that he does believe in uniform cataloging rules, at least for the assistants of the same institution.

In attempting to justify his position, Dr. Hilsenbeck discusses means of achieving uniformity. To accept the P. I. with all kinds of omissions is out of the question. He quotes Dr. Kaiser as saying: "Neither the [Prussian] union catalog nor the contributing libraries will allow any radical changes"; and Dr. Fick, of Berlin, as saying at last year's convention: "We must always remember that an entire generation of librarians has grown up with these rules [of individual libraries], and that they cannot be changed over night without imparting an irreparable blow to library work." He advances the theory that a "half wrong," carried out consistently, would be better than the perpetual weighing and accepting of the "always new." Meeting this statement, Dr. Kaiser, in the following debate, suggests that the intended G. U. C. R. were, above all, supposed to be final. Dr. Hilsenbeck claims that the Munich Library has a well-conducted catalog, and therefore has not the slightest reason to go to the enormous expense of making changes, which, owing to their system of shelving (classification), would require the rearranging of many thousands of volumes, which up to the present time have been permitted "to carry on in peaceful quietude their dust-covered existence." In the case of recataloging, the Munich Library would not hesitate to accept the P. I. as a guide. A critical study has shown that they are "worthy of great praise, for they give to the questioning cataloger exhaustive answers down to the odds and ends of capital and lower-case letters." Yet the differences between the present Munich catalog rules and the P. I. are great. He mentions only five striking cases:

1. Letters addressed to Goethe are, according to the Munich rules, shelved and entered as anonymous, with biographical reference from Goethe, according to the P. I., under Goethe.

2. Laws, statutes, etc., are always shelved and entered anonymously.

3. Compound names are considered as simple names by the P. I.

4. In cases of anonymous works, the first substantive is considered as "Schlagwort," i. e., the word under which card is filed, whether we have title entry or not.

5. The names of princes are, of course, also, according to the Munich rules, their given names, except in the case of Napoleon and his dynasty, who are entered under Bona-part.

"Similar conditions," Dr. Hilsenbeck continues, "exist most likely in other large libraries. They also have their ancient system, which they cannot disregard, and their hard-and-fast rules, from which they cannot depart. So what shall we do?"

To omit all differing items in the intended G. U. C. R., or leave it to the discretion of the individual libraries to settle questions of difference according to their own judgment, would make them absolutely worthless, etc., etc. What, then, is Dr. Hilsenbeck's solution? He says: "We would be contributing our share to the problem of unification of cataloging rules, and would be manifesting our good will by advising all libraries contemplating recataloging to accept the P. I.; but all those desiring to formulate their own rules to follow the P. I. in all possible and doubtful cases. The demand for G. U. C. R. cannot have been great, no former convention of German libraries having ever given it serious consideration. The question was brought up only in connection with that of a [German] union catalog. With this union catalog it will rise or fall."

Dr. G. A. Crüwell, of Vienna, reporting on the answers to the three questions sent by him to all important libraries of the German-speaking parts of Austria, states that all the larger libraries declared themselves, without exception, in favor of the plan proposed, while the smaller institutions, with some exceptions, are opposed to uniform rules. The Imperial Library of Vienna failed to respond. The libraries replying negatively always plead the individuality of their institutions as the reason for their decision; yet, as Dr. Crüwell says, it is hardly conceivable how their pretended individuality could manifest itself in their alphabetical author catalog. Another incident which Dr. Crüwell finds worth mentioning is the fact that some of the negative replies attack the intended uniform rules with a degree of bitterness entirely unwarranted by the questions proposed. Uniform cataloging rules are extremely desirable for all German-speaking countries. To him it appears quite natural (and I think we all agree with him) that some opposition to such a project should arise, because the general acceptance of G. U. C. R. would impose not only material hardships, but would necessitate the overthrowing of many a sacred tradition. And in closing his

report, he assures the convention that Austria would surely muster enough librarians to join the Germans in their efforts for the realization of this worthy project.

The next speaker, Dr. Hermann Escher, of Zürich, reviews the question from the Swiss standpoint. Having been told by Dr. Hilsenbeck that neither Bavaria nor any other of the German states can follow the other and do as the other does in this dangerously important question, we almost expect to be told that independent and cautious little Switzerland finds it necessary to go her own way.

The literary tastes and tendencies of Switzerland are, however, as manifold as the languages spoken within her geographical or political limits. They are not controlled by the Swiss people speaking their different tongues within their geographical limits, but are influenced and enlivened by those speaking the different languages outside of little Switzerland, especially by the Germans and the French. The same holds true for the character and the policies of the libraries.

Germany has the P. I., which are followed more or less closely by the majority of the German libraries, and have a good chance of becoming, with a few modifications, the intended G. U. C. R. Until quite recently, France had no printed system. The "Instructions élémentaires et techniques" of L. Delisle, first published in the *Revue des Bibliothèques*, and later issued separately, the bibliographies and the *Écoles des chartes* followed a more or less fixed tradition. Only a few weeks ago a set of cataloging rules was drafted by a commission appointed by the French Librarians' Association. (Two of the members of this commission were publishers.) In the main, it is supposed to follow the instructions of Delisle and the practice of the large libraries of Paris.

Now, if the P. I. and this new French draft of rules would agree in the main items, and if the Swiss methods of cataloging would come anywhere near the two others, a general agreement among the three countries would soon cease to be a problem. But conditions are not so ideal by any means. For instance, Delisle and probably the newly drafted rules agree in a very important point, that of corporate authorship, with the A. L. A. rules. Switzerland has no real large library which might have a predominating influence over at least the majority of the Swiss institutions. Individualism has had full sway, except in the case of the co-operation of the libraries of Zürich, which, in detail, will be mentioned later in the discussion. The library of the University of Basel has a partly printed system, in so far as the instructions for the use of the alphabetical catalog have been published, while the rules for cataloging and filing remain unprinted. Several other institutions have manuscript rules or follow the printed rules of the Zürich libraries. The majority of the libraries have only a more or less de-

pendable verbal tradition. One follows when in doubt the P. I., and another accepts in such cases the Delisle rules. But in the most important questions they all follow their own way. Dr. Escher has sent to twelve libraries copies of the Zürich printed cataloging rules, with the request that they indicate to what extent the rules agree with and differ from their own practice.

In the discussion of the answers, the German technical term, "Ordnungswort," is used and needs explanation, since we have no English equivalent for it. In many instances the "Ordnungswort," the "word of order," *i. e.*, the order in which the card or entry is filed in the catalog, is the author's name, or, in case of title entries, the first word of the title;* but the various German, Austrian, Swiss, etc., rules for filing are very different from ours. According to the P. I., for instance, the word of order in title entries is not determined by its place, it being, for instance, the first word or noun of the title, but rather by its importance and grammatical value. Thus, in the title: "Deutsches Wanderjahrbuch" (printed card of Berlin), the first word of order is not "Deutsches," but "Wanderjahrbuch," "Deutsches" being the second word of order. Or another example: "Mit Zeppelin nach Spitzbergen," the first word of order is not "Mit," but "Zeppelin," and the second is "Spitzbergen," and not "nach," *i. e.*, the entry is filed under Zeppelin, and among the different entries under Zeppelin under Spitzbergen.

These words of order are not determined by the person filing the cards, but by the cataloger, and are printed or run in by typewriter or otherwise just above the title, exactly like the author's name in case of author entry. The following entry, for instance, is a copy of a card of the Berlin Library:

Vorentwurf Strafgesetzbuch Serbien

Vorentwurf zu einem Strafgesetzbuch für das Königreich Serbien. Nach d. amtli. Ausg. d. Justizminist. übers. u. hrsg. von Zivko Topalovits u. Hans Landsberg. Berlin: Guttentag 1911. 83 S. 8°

(Sammlung ausserdeutscher Strafgesetzbücher. Nr. 32.) [11. 12304 3]

Thus it is plain that the "Ordnungswort" has nothing in common with our added entries or subjects, but merely determines the exact place of the entry in the catalog.

Dr. Escher limits himself to three items of his investigation:

* Dr. Hilsenbeck uses the word "Schlagwort," *i. e.*, catchword or striking word in apparently the same sense in no. 4 of the points of difference between the Berlin and Munich practice where he states that according to the Munich rules in cases of anonymous works the first substantive is the "Schlagwort." This can only mean that the entry is filed in the catalog under this "Schlagwort." On the other hand G. Zedler, in his discussion of the A. L. A. List of subject headings, uses the term "Schlagwort" as the equivalent for our term "subject" or "subject heading." (Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, Je., '12, p. 279-282.)

1. The choice of the word of order of author entries.

2. The choice of the word of order of title entries.

3. The valuation of single letters.

The answers show:

1. That the author's name is generally accepted as the first word of order. Yet the responding libraries disagree among themselves or differ from the P. I. and Delisle:

a. In case of the existence of several names for the same author (pseudonyms, Latinized names, names of married women authors, etc.).

b. In case of compound names (in the filing of titles of German nobility), French names preceded by "St.-," and especially by the article or preposition, or both. In this point, not a single institution follows the P. I. or Delisle.

c. In case several authors are given in the title.

d. Where there is no author, but only a compiler or editor. Some libraries favor in such cases the personal word of order (name of compiler or editor), others the non-personal (a word taken from the title).

e. Some institutions arrange the entries for single works of the same author in chronological order, some alphabetically, others, again, have not decided on any special method.

2. Works of corporate authorship are entered generally under the title, the first word of order being a substantive in the nominative or any other case; yet even here most libraries differ widely in matters of detail, some consider the article as word of order, some do not. Especially in the choice of the second, third, etc., word of order, the Swiss practice is at variance with the P. I. The latter determines them according to their importance and grammatical value and connections; while according to the general Swiss practice they are chosen merely mechanically, with the exception of Basel, which follows Dziatzko's rules,* giving preference to the grammatical value of the word to be chosen.

3. Modified a, o, u, i, e., ä, ö, ü, are generally treated as a, o, u, i, e. In case of c, k and z in German words of foreign origin, c is given preference, probably owing to the influence of the romance languages. One library writes *kritik* always "critik." In the French-speaking parts of Switzerland, i and j are distinguished, while libraries of the German-speaking section follow the P. I., interfiling i and j.

Such are conditions in Switzerland concerning only three of the many questions of our modern system of cataloging. To follow the P. I. is practically out of the question, or at least very difficult for the institutions of the German-speaking part of Switzerland, the

* Instruktion für die Ordnung der Titel im alphabetischen Zettelkatalog der königlichen und Universitätsbibliothek zu Breslau. Berl., 1886; Ital., Flor., 1887; engl. von Linderfelt als Eclectic card catalog rules, Boston, 1890.

principal objections being that the P. I. makes the choice of the words of order, at least to a great extent, dependable on questions of a grammatical character which even Dr. Kaiser, in the following debate, admits to be somewhat too learned and too complicated.

According to Dr. Escher, the motive powers for the establishment of uniform rules are:

1. The undeniable need of the service which the bibliographies render, and the natural desire to make their use possible at the least degree of energy required.
2. The establishment of union catalogs for entire regions or countries.
3. The practice of furnishing, through a central station (central library), printed entries to the libraries of a large area.

A general treatment of the question of uniform rules of entry by the bibliographies, *i. e.*, the regular annual and special book lists, etc., within Germany, as well as in German-speaking parts of other countries, should not be such a difficult proposition, as the German publishers include in their bibliographies the Austrian and the German-Swiss book trade, while, for instance, the French bibliographies are confined strictly to the trade within the political boundaries of France, and, consequently, do not include Belgium and the French-speaking part of Switzerland. But although the French, in assembling their librarians and publishers for the purpose of jointly solving the cataloging question, have thus given public cognizance of their belief in the mutual interest of the two branches of technical literary activity, the referee does not perceive any dominating influence on the part of the bibliographies over the details of cataloging. The present mode of entry and arrangement in the German bibliographies is tolerable and clear enough, even for the student who is used to a varying cataloging and filing practice. Thus, Switzerland does not see the necessity for any revolutionary changes in the catalogs of her libraries just for the sake of simplifying something which in Dr. Escher's opinion is already simple enough.

As to the second part, Dr. Escher proves the establishment of union catalogs to be a much stronger factor for the demand of uniform rules by an illustration from his own practice. When, in 1807, as a result of the co-operation in the printing of lists of their stock, the three largest libraries of Zürich undertook the publication of jointly printed accession lists, uniform cataloging rules for these three co-operating institutions proved to be a matter *sine qua non*. The project of a Swiss union catalog demands a careful consideration as to how far Switzerland can go or has to go in her efforts toward uniform rules. The extent of such co-operation, according to the referee, is determined largely by the possibilities and facilities of the inter-library loan service, or, in other words, by the postal and customs service of the country itself and that of its neighbors. Admitting this

to be a fact, the conclusion, which Dr. Escher does not draw, seems to be that the sphere of influence of the union catalog extends only over a political area, or, to give a practical illustration, a German union catalog would be limited to the German Empire, and could not include other German-speaking countries or German-speaking sections of other states, unless their postal and customs services were favorable, or, if not, were changed to allow the union catalog a wider range of activity. The same argument would *per se* apply to uniform cataloging rules. Thus, if Switzerland, not being able to participate in the creation of a German union catalog, shall have to confine herself to a Swiss union catalog, she also will need only Swiss, and not German, uniform cataloging rules, even if conditions were such that the general acceptance of the G. U. C. R. were possible.

Now, taking the establishment of the union catalog for a country for granted, Dr. Escher considers uniform cataloging rules essential for all of that country. The more uniform the material furnished by the different libraries is in technique and mode of entry, the faster will the work of the catalog proceed. Last, but not least, there is the student who is greatly interested to find a familiar system at the place where he rightly expects to find what the library at home or in his immediate vicinity cannot offer. This holds true at least for Switzerland, where the searcher may, without too great a loss of time, and without too great an expense, reach the central library and personally consult the most exhaustive bibliographies of the country in the form of its union catalog.

Coming to the third and last point, Dr. Escher again considers only the conditions as they exist in Switzerland. The Swiss National Library furnishes in its bibliographical bulletin, and especially in an edition with leaves printed on one side only and titles separated from each other by a perforated line the printed material for current Swiss publications. Yet Dr. Escher admits that these entries would attain their full value only if the subscribing libraries could order them in any number desired, and if they could make selections to suit their special needs, as in the case of the distribution of the printed cards of the Library of Congress and the Royal Library of Berlin. As far as the use of foreign printed cards is concerned, he thinks that especially the Berlin cards have to be considered. In order to be acceptable for Swiss catalogs, they would have to be furnished either with headings conforming to the Swiss mode of entry or entirely without headings, *i. e.*, as title entries. Dr. Escher prefers them with headings. Would, then, the demand for the Berlin cards be great enough to justify the Swiss libraries to adapt their own rules to those of the Royal Library at Berlin? According to Dr. Escher, only a very

few Swiss libraries would be interested in this question, and the cards selected would represent too small a number in proportion to those offered by the Berlin library.

Dr. Fick, of Berlin, in opening the debate, takes great pleasure in stating that he fully agrees with all that Dr. Hilsenbeck, with "true Bavarian force of argument," has put forth. Nevertheless, he wants the commission appointed by last year's convention to continue its work and to exert its influence in the shaping of the intended list of periodicals of the German universities.

Dr. Kaiser, of Berlin, a member of the commission, states that the stand taken by Dr. Hilsenbeck compels him to announce himself the champion of what one might, judging from the pessimistic utterings of the first speaker and from the cautious matter-of-fact arguments of Dr. Escher, consider as an "already lost cause." Although Dr. Hilsenbeck failed to say so, according to Dr. Kaiser, he did not speak in the name of the commission, but has been expressing his opinion as a mere private individual, and his view is the same as that generally held in Munich.

One purpose of the Anglo-American co-operation was to interchange printed cards, and Dr. Kaiser considers it as most important. He believes that uniform cataloging rules are generally desirable, but that they are necessary only in case of entries being printed and exchanged by various institutions. Of course, the German libraries would be able to make use of American printed cards even under the present conditions by adapting them to suit their own practice. Yet that would be making use of the good for want of the better. Then, also, Dr. Kaiser expects the German publishers to accept G. U. C. R. and apply them in the arrangement of their bibliographies, greatly facilitating not only their use, but also their production. The general use of uniform cataloging rules would most certainly facilitate the use of the catalogs of other institutions; it also would save much of the time of the assistant transferred from one library to another. Thus, Prussia, printing her union catalog with uniform rules, could well give up any further attempts to induce the rest of the German-speaking countries to join her in the establishment of G. U. C. R. But this would be following a selfish and narrow-minded course, and Dr. Kaiser believes this the time and opportunity for establishing among all German libraries a uniform method of procedure in the fundamental questions of professional practice.

It certainly is greatly encouraging to learn of Dr. Kaiser's views, inspired by a sound, moderate optimism, especially when he expresses his belief that other lands where Teutonic languages are spoken will also ultimately join in the use of uniform cataloging rules, namely, Holland and the Scandinavian coun-

tries. He mentions, as a basis for his expectations, the fact that recently Holland has been given her uniform cataloging rules in the "Regels voor den alphabetischen catalogus," to be found in the March number of "Het boek," pages 104-109. These rules originated with the library at Leiden, and in the main had been followed for many years by the libraries of Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam, The Hague and Delft. But what is still more important, they agree to a great extent with the P. I.

To Dr. Hilsenbeck he holds out the hope that the five points of difference between the Munich practice and the P. I. would not stand in the way of an agreement, and to Dr. Escher that Prussia might be willing to follow the Swiss practice in the choice of the words of order, thus removing the main objections held out by both against the possibility of accepting the P. I. or the G. U. C. R.

Finally he reminds the opponents of G. U. C. R. of a thought which evidently did not occur to any of them, namely, that neither he nor anybody would expect any large library to begin the rearranging of its catalog as soon as the G. U. C. R. would be a fact. The Berlin Library has seen two new systems of cataloging rules during Dr. Kaiser's connection with the catalog section of that library. The first time, in 1889, when the P. I. were first introduced, 1,500,000 cards had to be, and in the course of several years have been, rearranged; and in 1909, when the second edition of the P. I. was enforced, the rules were, of course, applied in cataloging, but owing to lack of time, no changes in the catalog have been made. This does not inconvenience its use to any extent; only where such use shows the necessity for changes they are, of course, promptly made. Thus the Berlin Library would not by any means dread a third change, especially not if it would mean the adoption of the much-desired G. U. C. R.

In closing his remarks, he states that he will at least make an attempt to save what still might be saved. He does not object to the findings of the commission, as announced by Dr. Hilsenbeck, but he wants to prevent the convention from ending its discussion of this question without results. Thus he asks the convention to approve of the following resolution:

"The librarians assembled consider the establishment of German uniform cataloging rules by all means desirable and possible. They intend to use their influence toward the acceptance of these rules in their libraries should the conditions of the catalogs, the number of assistants and the means permit, and without condition should a new or a reorganization of the existing card catalog be undertaken in part or in whole."

After a few remarks by Dr. Hilsenbeck, Dr. Kaiser, the presiding officers and Dr. Escher, it was not considered necessary to take a vote on this resolution, and the debate was closed.

NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION BUILDING

THE NEW HOME OF THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

THE new State Education Building, Albany, N. Y., which is to serve as the new home of the New York State Library, is located on Washington avenue, facing the Capitol. It has a length of 500 feet, and the entire building has a depth of about 125 feet. Back of this, 175 feet further, extends the stack wing, from a point a little east of the center of the main parallelogram, thus giving the building an extreme depth of 285 feet. In designing the front, the architect tried to secure a striking architectural effect without sacrificing sufficient light. The striking and very beautiful effect has been secured; perhaps there is enough light. That is not a question that can yet be definitely determined. Use alone must show. Certainly there might have been much more light with no less beauty, especially on the third floor, if the ponderous cast-iron ornaments, which seem to possess neither beauty nor use, had been omitted from in front of the windows.

The first floor of the main part of the building is to be used chiefly for the general offices of the Education Department. The entire wing, comprising seven stack stories, the principal reading room and large marginal rooms for administration, is utilized by the library. From the main entrance the public reading rooms are reached by a staircase 25 feet wide, leading directly into the central rotunda, the most striking feature of the building. It is cruciform, like an Italian church. Both the nave and the transept, as they may aptly be termed, are vaulted and at the crossing are crowned with a dome which runs up through three stories. The center of this rotunda forms the architectural center of the building, and from there access is had to the five principal reading rooms; better stated, perhaps, a group of five special libraries—law, medicine, periodicals, public documents, and the principal reference room. The latter seems likely to rank as one of the handsomest and most satisfactory reading rooms in the country. 125 by 107 feet and 55 feet high, extending through the second and third floors, it is an adaptation of the reading room of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The ceiling is composed of five domes, supported on slender, ornamental bronze columns, the domes being done in decorated tile, while the side walls are in limestone. Light is obtained on three sides—north, east and west—with the west light modified by the main portion of the building and the Cathedral of All Saints. The principal light is thus from the two best sides—north and east. There is no fierce south light, and the west light is strong only during midday. The director's offices and the public catalog room are on either side of the entrance to the general reading room.

A study of the plans will show that natural light for book storage has been frankly ignored, and that everywhere throughout the building natural light has been kept for readers and members of the staff, while for the book shelves and stack rooms reliance is upon artificial light. Thus, on the second floor, between the law and public documents reading rooms, and between the medical and periodical rooms, the space commonly utilized for a great central corridor from end to end of the building, has been converted into three-story bookstacks, with a total capacity of 300,000 volumes. The main stack, designed to accommodate close to 2,000,000 volumes, is directly under the principal reading-room floor. Five of the stack floors are the full size of the reading room. At the east and west sides of the two upper stack floors extend workrooms 165 feet long by 25 broad. The subordinate reading rooms, with the exception of that for periodicals, are divided into alcoves by floor cases, thus giving to each room a considerable book capacity independent of the adjacent stack. The walls of the periodical room are formed by 1800 metal sliding boxes of size convenient to hold the various journals. The lower and heavier of these cases are on ball bearings.

The third floor is occupied by the division of educational extension (corresponding to the library commission in other states). A special stack in room 335 offers accommodations for the 100,000 volumes used for traveling libraries, and another special stack in room 329 is built to the dimensions of the large books in raised type for blind readers.

The Library School is amply accommodated on the same floor by a suite of six rooms, two lecture rooms, the principal study room, the typewriter room, a seminar room, and offices for the vice-director. The study room (148 feet by 27 feet) is fitted with 78 desks for students, enough to accommodate both regular and summer schools at the same time, with wall shelving sufficient for 10,000 volumes.

The basement contains the bookbindery, the packing and unpacking rooms, an auditorium, janitor's quarters, and rooms for storage.

The architects are Palmer, Hornbostel & Jones, of New York.

SCOPE OF THE LIBRARY

In planning for the expenditure of the million and a quarter dollars appropriated after the fire for the new State Library collection, the scope has been stated by Mr. Wyer to include books of general reference and bibliography, and the more special subjects of law, medicine, history, education, social science, technology and engineering, science, manuscripts, government and documents. It is not planned to make a great general library, but a great reference library, providing directly for the legislature, state courts and departments. The library is also to supplement schools, libraries and cultural, commercial, in-

dustrial and professional activities of the state, through whom the individual citizen may find the unusual book not found in the local collection.

DEDICATION

The program for the dedication of the new building, October 14-17, includes a library session on October 15, Tuesday afternoon. Addresses will be made by Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Dr. J. C. Schwab, librarian of Yale University, on "Libraries," and Prof. H. F. Osborn on "Museums." The evening of the 15th will be devoted to elementary and secondary schools. October 16, morning, to educational extension and private schools, and the afternoon to university and professional schools. The reception will be held that evening, while on the 17th, afternoon, the dedicatory exercises will be held.

A reunion of students and faculty of the State Library School will be held in the new building on the evening of October 14.

KEY TO EDUCATION BUILDING PLANS

BASEMENT

1. Storage.	21. Anteroom.
3. Men cleaners.	22. Public toilet (women)
4. Women cleaners.	23. Storage.
7. Men's toilet.	25. Bindery.
8. Storage.	26. Packing room.
12. Women's toilet.	30. Unpacking room.
13. Anteroom.	31. Stack room.
14. Public toilet (men).	40. Auditorium.
10. Janitor.	16. Lobby.
15. Printing room,	9, 17, 24, 32, 33, 34.
18. Shipping room,	Corridors.

FIRST FLOOR

General
 40. Upper part of auditorium.
 103, 119, 133, 143, 155. Corridors.
 131. Information room.
 135. Lobby.
 146. Storage of publications.
State Library
 31. Upper part of stack room.
 138. Manuscripts, maps and charts.
 142. Cataloging, classification, bibliography.
 144. Duplicates.
 148-150. Order section.
School Libraries Division
 137. Chief.
 139. Books.
Division of Visual Instruction (pictures, photographs, lantern slides) 141, 145, 147, 149.

All other rooms on this floor are administrative offices of the Education Department.

SECOND FLOOR

State Library
 201. Law librarian.
 204. Legislative librarian.
 209. Law library.
 211. Book stacks (3 floors).
 212. Legislative reference library.
 214. Rotunda or central hall.
 217. Medical library.
 218. Book stacks (3 floors).
 219. Periodical reading room.
 221. Medical consultation room.
 222. Meeting room.
 224. Director's private office.
 225. Director's outer office.
 226. Director's stenographer.
 228. General reading room.
 229. Public catalog.
 231M-232M. Consulting rooms—law.
 234M-236M. Legislative indexing rooms.
 250M. Stenographers.
 251M. Supplies.

THIRD FLOOR

Library School
 306. Senior lecture room.
 310. Seminar room.
 314. School room.
 320. Office.
 323. Junior lecture room.
 324. Typewriting room.
Educational Extension Division
 329. Library for the Blind.
 333. Chief.
 335. Traveling libraries.
General
 214. Open — skylight above.
 228. Upper part of reading room.
 325. Landing.
 340. Retiring room (men).
 341. Toilet room (men).
 342. Locker room (men).
 343. Retiring room (women).
 344. Toilet room (women).
 345. Locker room (women).
 303, 316, 328, 331, 336, 337. Corridors.

FOURTH FLOOR

State Museum.

NEW HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

GROUND is soon to be broken in the Harvard College yard for the erection of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, which the generosity of Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, will provide for the adequate housing of the books of the university library. Gore Hall, which has been since 1841 the college library, will be demolished, and on and about its site will be placed the new fire-proof structure of brick and limestone.

Gore Hall has long been crowded, and its usefulness has been seriously restricted because of lack of space, and thousands of books which could not be kept in the library itself have been placed in other buildings of the college.

The new library, as its name indicates, will be a memorial to Harry Elkins Widener, who, with his father, George D. Widener, was lost at sea when the White Star steamship *Titanic* foundered last April. Mrs. George D. Widener, who will build the new library to perpetuate the memory of her son, is the daughter of the late William Elkins.

Harry Elkins Widener graduated from Harvard College in 1907. He was born in Philadelphia in 1885, and prepared for college at the Hill School, in Pottstown, Pa. While an undergraduate he showed marked literary tastes and began to collect rare and beautiful books. It transpired after his death that he had bequeathed to Harvard College a library of about 2500 volumes, including many rare editions, presentation copies and manuscripts.

Horace Trumbauer, the Philadelphia architect, has drawn the plans, which have been accepted, and work on the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library will begin as soon as the books in Gore Hall can be moved to temporary quarters and that building can be torn down. The new structure will cover a plot of ground 206 by 275 feet, the longest dimension running approximately north and south. It will face the interior of the yard.

and the main entrance will be directly south of Appleton Chapel, the college church; but the exterior towards Massachusetts avenue, the street which marks the southerly boundary of the yard, will be dignified and attractive, and will have also an entrance. Twelve Corinthian columns, each 40 feet high, rest on a portico 128 feet long, which extends along the front of the building and is reached by a flight of wide steps ascending from the ground twelve feet below. On each side of the portico are one large and several smaller windows, and back of it are the main doors, which open into the library.

The lowest floor of the building rises from the ground to the level of the portico. On this floor are large special reading rooms for the departments of history, government and economics; these reading rooms will accommodate about 150 students. Here are several work rooms for the staff; also a "rest room" and a lunch room for the women employees of the library.

The floor next highest is called the first floor; it is on the same level with the portico and the main entrance. As one goes through the doors he steps into a vestibule which opens into a great entrance hall; it, in turn, leads to the Widener memorial hall, 40 by 32 feet, and lighted on each side by a court. Beyond the memorial hall is the Widener collection, the priceless library which Harry Elkins Widener left to Harvard College; this room is 38 feet by 60, and on each side is a smaller room for rare books. Still further back is the great open south court, 52 feet by 112, which provides light for the interior of the building. At the right and left of the main entrance are the offices of the chiefs of the library staff, and in the northeast corner a group of rooms for cataloging and other work of the library.

On the second floor, at the head of the stairs, is the card catalog room, and back of it the delivery room, where books will be given out. In front, facing the college yard on the north and extending 136 feet from east to west, is the main reading-room. It has seats for 375 students and goes up through three stories of the building. The third floor contains a large arts and archaeology room and a map room. On the top floor are a bindery, a photographing room, special quarters for the English library, the classical library, and other collections, and twenty or more other rooms of various sizes for seminaries, where instructors can meet their classes and have their reference books close at hand.

One of the noteworthy features of the Widener Library will be the opportunity and encouragement it will give for special research work. Scattered about on the various floors will be 80 private rooms for professors and visiting scholars, and also 350 "cubicles," small, separate rooms, furnished with a desk

and chair, where students may work in seclusion.

The stacks will extend, roughly speaking, around the east, south and west sides of the building. They will be lighted by windows on the outside and on the three large open courts in the interior. The stacks will hold, it is estimated, about 2,500,000 volumes, and will be made up of about 59 miles of shelves. The stack space will be about the same as that in the New York Public Library.

All the libraries of Harvard University now contain about 1,000,000 books and 500,000 pamphlets. Many of these are in the libraries of the Law School, the Medical School, the Divinity School, and the other special departments of the university, and will remain there. Gore Hall has within its walls about 500,000 volumes; about 150,000 additional volumes are scattered about in various other buildings of the college. These 650,000 volumes and some 400,000 pamphlets, which make up the college library proper, will be placed in the Widener Library as soon as it is finished.

The books in Gore Hall are now being moved to their temporary quarters. The largest part and the card catalog will be taken to Randall Hall, one of the dining-rooms of the university; the reading-room will be maintained in Massachusetts Hall, the oldest building in the college yard. Other books will be placed in the libraries of the Harvard Divinity School and Andover Theological Seminary.

It is hoped that the library can be dedicated on Commencement Day, in June, 1914.

THE REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

At times behind a desk he sits.
At times about the room he flits.
Folks interrupt his perfect ease
By asking questions such as these:
"How tall was prehistoric Man?"
"How old, I pray, was Sister Ann?"
"What should you do if cats have fits?"
"What woman first invented mitts?"
"Who said 'To labor is to pray'?"
"How much did Daniel Lambert weigh?"
"Should you spell it 'wo' or 'woe'?"
"What is the fare to Kokomo?"
"Is Clark's name really, truly Champ?"
"Can you lend me a postage stamp?"
"Have you the rimes of Edward Lear?"
"What wages do they give you here?"
"What dictionary is the best?"
"Did Brummel wear a satin vest?"
"How do you spell 'anæmic,' please?"
"What is a Gorgonzola cheese?"
"Who ferried souls across the Styx?"
"What is the square of ninety-six?"
"Are oysters good to eat in March?"
"Are green bananas full of starch?"
"Where is that book I used to see?"
"I guess you don't remember me?"
"Haf you der Hohenzollernspiel?"
"Where shall I put this apple peel?"
"Ou est, m'sieu, la grande Larousse?"
"Do you say 'two-spot' or the 'deuce'?"
"Say, mister, where's the telephone?"
"Now, which is right, to 'lend' or 'loan'?"
"How do you use this catalogue?"
"Oh, hear that noise! Is that my dog?"
"Have you a book called 'Shapes of fear'?"
"You mind if I leave baby here?"

—*Boston Transcript.*

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF
THE QUEENS BOROUGH
PUBLIC LIBRARY

A COMMITTEE on reorganization, appointed in December, 1911, has made a preliminary report to the trustees of the Queens Borough (New York) Public Library, recommending a resolution "that the vice-president appoint a committee, consisting of the officers of the Board of Trustees, as now constituted, and two other trustees, with power to appoint a man of broad training and experience in educational methods and administrative efficiency as director of the Queens Borough Public Library, at a salary of not to exceed \$6000 per annum; and that the proper expenses of this committee be paid out of the accumulated funds of the corporation." This resolution was passed by the trustees, with an amendment that the appointment of the director rest with the board.

The large growth of the borough within the last five years has increased the work of the library and the responsibility both in the conduct of the libraries and in the administration of the funds placed at the disposal of the trustees, requiring the readjustment of the organization, which is outlined as follows:

"The plan, under consideration of this committee, the details of which are being matured, purposes a broad educational scheme, which will by modern educational methods, and by well-tested agencies bring the books and their contents to the minds of all persons in the community, for their improvement more than for their mere amusement, under which scheme the library staff proper shall become devoted to the culture of the community, freed from administrative detail or any clerical functions. To have librarians qualified as teachers will require increased efficiency, with corresponding increase in compensation.

"The administrative and clerical functions it is planned to restrain by modern business methods of efficiency, now being introduced in large business concerns and public offices, which should minimize the number of employees required into a small, compact force, reduce clerical labor to a minimum and confine statistic taking to only such essentials as may be proven to be valuable indicators of results of the work. This will involve the payment of salaries corresponding to those paid in the business concerns.

"The committee recognizes and appreciates the obligation of the trustees towards the present chief librarian, because of the most excellent work which has been done in the development of the library to its present condition, and earnestly recommends that her services be retained as chief librarian. The committee believes, however, that so much detail prevents her from doing the particular work that properly devolves upon the chief librarian, and therefore, with the view solely of meeting the larger growth of the system, the committee

further recommends that the direction of its growth and work shall be placed upon the shoulders of a man of broad training and experience, who shall be able to conduct the library into its larger usefulness, with advanced educational methods and perfect administrative efficiency."

The budget estimate of \$221,923, recently submitted to the Board of Estimate, New York City, for 1913, includes \$6000 for a director, as also an increase of \$500 in the salary of the chief librarian, Miss Hume.

LIBRARY OF MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA

DURING the past year, including the summer vacation, the work of building up a collection of municipal documents at the University of Minnesota has been going on. A large number of cities were personally visited, including Milwaukee, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Buffalo, Toronto, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Kansas City, Topeka, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, Galveston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane. All cities having 30,000 population or over, and all cities having commission charters or other new forms of charters, were reached through correspondence. The proposition made to the cities is that they make the library of the University of Minnesota a regular depository for their public documents to be issued thereafter, and that they send as complete a collection of those documents already issued as can be obtained, the university agreeing to house these documents and to make them accessible to the public. The task of making this collection and of keeping it up to date is so great that it will require the entire time of a special assistant librarian.

The response of the cities to the above proposal has been most generous and gratifying. Some cities, like Milwaukee, sent complete sets of documents, running back twenty-five years, and several hundred volumes besides, collected from other cities. Most of the cities agreed to send their publications from now on, and as many of their back publications as could be spared. The document room in the library has been greatly extended during the summer. From now on the university ought to receive every publication of importance issued by any American city.

The plan is to make the university library a clearing house of information in regard to all American cities. Over fifty young men have pursued the special course offered in municipal administration each year in the past. In time, the cities will employ only trained experts in their administrative work. In fact, municipal experts are already in demand. The training of these men will fall to the universities that have proper facilities for doing this specialized work.

American Library Association**STANDING COMMITTEES, 1912-13****FINANCE**

C. W. Andrews, the John Crerar Library, Chicago.
 F. D. Dawley, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
 Edwin H. Anderson, Public Library, New York.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

G. S. Godard, State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 A. J. Small, State Library, Des Moines, Ia.
 Ernest Bruncken, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
 John A. Lapp, State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 M. S. Dudgeon, Secretary Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.
 T. M. Owen, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.
 S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Adelaide R. Hasse, Public Library, New York.
 C. B. Lester, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mary Eileen Ahern, Public Libraries, Chicago.
 Miss M. A. Newberry, Public School Library, Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Irene Warren, School of Education, Chicago.
 George H. Locke, Public Library, Toronto, Ont.
 Harriet A. Wood, Library Association, Portland, Ore.

LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

A. E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.
 John S. Cleavenger, Public Library, Jackson, Mich.

LIBRARY TRAINING

A. S. Root, Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, O.
 Faith E. Smith, Public Library, Chicago.
 Mary W. Plummer, Library School, Public Library, New York.
 Adam J. Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
 Caroline M. Underhill, Public Library, Utica, N. Y.
 Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver, Colo.
 Cornelia Marvin, Oregon Library Commission, Salem.
 George O. Carpenter, trustee, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington.
 E. C. Richardson, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
 J. S. Billings, Public Library, New York.

W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 R. R. Bowker, LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York.

BOOKBUYING

Walter L. Brown, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.
 C. H. Brown, Public Library, Brooklyn.

BOOKBINDING

A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
 Rose G. Murray, Public Library, New York.
 J. R. Patterson, Public Library, Chicago.

FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

B. C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
 T. L. Montgomery, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Demarchus C. Brown, State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Paul Blackwelder, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston, Mass.

CATALOG RULES FOR SMALL LIBRARIES

Theresa Hitchler, Public Library, Brooklyn.
 Margaret Mann, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.
 Mary L. Sutliff, Library School, Public Library, New York.

TRAVEL

F. W. Faxon, Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass.
 C. H. Brown, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago.

COORDINATION

C. H. Gould, McGill University Library, Montreal.
 J. L. Gillis, State Library, Sacramento, Cal.
 N. D. C. Hodges, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.
 W. C. Lane, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington.
 T. W. Koch, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor.
 J. C. Schwab, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

WORK WITH THE BLIND

Mrs. Emma Neisser Delfino, Free Library, Philadelphia.
 Laura Smith, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.
 Laura M. Sawyer, Perkins Institute, South Boston, Mass.
 Miriam E. Carey, Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.
 Charles S. Greene, Free Library, Oakland, Cal.

PROGRAM

Henry E. Legler, Public Library, Chicago.
 E. H. Anderson, Public Library, New York.
 George B. Utley, A. L. A. executive office, Chicago.

GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES
 A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.
 J. T. Jennings, Seattle Public Library.
 S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids Public Library.
 Adam Strohm, Detroit Public Library.
 M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

COST AND METHOD OF CATALOGING
 A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.
 Agnes Van Valkenburgh, New York Public Library.
 Emma V. Baldwin, Brooklyn Public Library.

State Library Associations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Club will meet at Haverhill, Thursday, October 24. The general topic for discussion will be work with the schools. Among the speakers will be Dr. David Snedden, Massachusetts State Commission of Education, who will speak on the subject, "To what ends and how shall the public schools and the public library coöperate?" A part of the program will be devoted to literary topics, and for an outing a visit will be made to Whittier's birthplace in Haverhill.

On Friday, October 25, the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission will hold a conference at the Haverhill Public Library, to which the librarians and trustees of nearby towns in Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire are cordially invited. Miss Zaidee M. Brown, agent of the commission, will talk informally on "Library trustees and their opportunity." Miss Ruby Tillinghast will give a demonstration in simple methods of bookmending. Practical talks on simple cataloging and reference work and other helpful topics will be given.

Visiting librarians and trustees will be entertained at luncheon by the Haverhill Library.

JOHN G. MOULTON, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Port Huron, Tuesday to Thursday, September 3-5.

The opening speech of welcome by Mr. W. L. Jenks, president of the Port Huron Board of Library Commissioners, was most cordial, and it was responded to gracefully by Mrs. A. F. MacDonell, president of the Association.

The papers were upon administrative affairs and matters of state-wide interest, rather than upon processes and details of work. Discussions were arranged to follow each paper, in order that each subject might be talked over thoroughly.

Mr. E. A. Hardy, the guest of the Association, gave two addresses, entitled "Should everybody know about the library?" and "A half-century experiment in library administration"—the former a practical and lucid talk upon publicity, with discussion following, led

by Mr. John S. Cleavinger, of Jackson, and the latter an interesting survey of how libraries are managed in Canada. Certain features in regard to libraries in Canada, as brought out by him, seemed very desirable to the young people present, and it was with much merriment that Mr. Hardy received applications for any positions that might be vacant.

Both these papers, as well as the one by Mr. Henry M. Utley, of Detroit, upon the "Status of the public library in our educational system," were strong on administrative matters. Mr. Utley's paper had to do with the recent situation in Detroit, when the question arose as to the validity of an issue of city bonds voted for the purchase of sites for a central and branch library buildings, and brought out the decision of the Supreme Court which held that libraries are a recognized instrumentality of education, and so are a part of the educational interests of the state, and not a part of the local municipal organization.

Interesting discussion of the subject followed, led by Mr. G. A. Wolf, member Board of Library Commissioners, Grand Rapids, who gave a history of library legislation in the state of Michigan, and by Mr. W. L. Jenks, who spoke of the diverting of the fine moneys from library purposes.

The library interests of the whole state were put vividly and earnestly before the audience in the paper on "Township libraries," by Mr. R. D. Bailey, county organizer, Michigan State Board Library Commissioners; also in Mr. Samuel H. Ranck's address, called "Rural library extension, with special reference to the law of 1911" (illustrated with lantern slides). This showed how, under the new library law, townships in Michigan may ally themselves with adjacent libraries, and was a very thorough exposition of what may be done in the light of what is being done in other states. He made apparent the great opportunities and needs in Michigan when he stated that more than half the people are without real library privileges, except such as they get from the state traveling library service, which, however, circulates but one book a year for each fifty of the population. An outcome of this address was a resolution urging the state to authorize a survey of the library resources of Michigan.

Discussion on these two papers was led by Mr. Adam Strohm, assistant librarian, public library, Detroit, who spoke of the state commission work in New Jersey, and made the point that townships paying taxes to adjacent libraries for privileges should have representation upon these library boards.

Miss Angie Messer, Manistee; Miss Lulu F. Miller, Muskegon; Miss Nina K. Preston, Ionia; Miss Katharine Sleneau, Port Huron, told what is being done to accommodate rural readers in their respective towns.

Further opportunities for work in Michigan were brought out by Miss Nina K. Preston, in her report as chairman of the committee

for districting the state. A map with gold and silver stars had been prepared, and each center, with its surrounding district, was carefully outlined. In these districts, with their convenient centers (easy of access and good shopping places) it is hoped the ties of mutual interest and mutual help will draw librarians closer and so knit together the library interest of the whole state.

Mr. W. L. Jenks, president of the Port Huron Board of Library Commissioners, and vice-president of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, gave an address upon "The relation of the public library to local history." It was an effective argument on the obligation of the public library in the matter of the collection of materials of local history and making them useful and available for other people.

Discussion upon this subject was led by Mrs. Georgia M. Hubbard, in charge of the Michigan room of the Grand Rapids Public Library, who told of instances illustrating the great value of this collection to the people of Grand Rapids, and by Mr. Theodore W. Koch, who spoke of his experiences in collecting local history materials for the University of Michigan.

New officers elected: President, Mrs. Annie F. MacDonell, Bay City P. L.; first vice-president, Miss K. G. Sleneau, Port Huron P. L.; second vice-president, Miss Lulu F. Miller, Hackley L., Muskegon; secretary, Miss Annie A. Pollard, Grand Rapids P. L.; treasurer, Mr. John S. Cleavinger, Jackson P. L.

JOINT MEETING OF MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The program for the joint meeting of the Missouri and Illinois Library Associations, to be held in St. Louis, October 24th, 25th and 26th, 1912, promises to be helpful and inspiring. Among the speakers secured for the occasion are Mr. G. B. Utley, who will bring greetings as secretary of the A. L. A.; Mr. Gifford, of the St. Louis Mercantile Library; Prof. J. L. Lowes, of Washington University; Mr. H. E. Legler, and Mr. Percival Chubb.

Friday morning will be devoted to a discussion of library legislation. A paper on the ideal library law will be presented by Mr. S. S. Greeley, trustee of the Winnetka (Ill.) Public Library. This will be discussed by librarians from Illinois and Missouri, among them Miss M. E. Ahern and Mr. Purd B. Wright. This discussion will be of interest to trustees especially, and a Trustees section will be held in the afternoon. Municipal reference libraries will also be to the fore with a paper by Mr. Talbot, of St. Louis, and with discussions by those familiar with the work.

Another section meeting for Friday afternoon is that of Reference Librarians of the Middle West. Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, of the Newberry Library, will preside.

A third section meeting for Friday afternoon is that of children's librarians, and this will be in charge of Miss Powers, of the St. Louis Public Library.

On Saturday morning a symposium on the books of 1911-12 will be of more than usual interest, and a round table and question box in charge of Mr. Legler will conclude the program at noon on Saturday.

The business sessions will be held at 9:30 on Thursday morning and on Saturday morning. Following that on Thursday the first joint session will come at 10:45, when the address of welcome, the A. L. A. greetings presented by Mr. Utley, and the talk by Mr. Gifford are scheduled. Mr. Legler's address will be given on Friday evening at one of the branch libraries. Preceding the reception, on Thursday evening, Professor Lowes will make his address.

Hotel accommodations are convenient at the Jefferson Hotel and the Y. M. C. A., which are near the library.

Library Clubs

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Cape Cod Library Club was held, September 5-6, at Hawthorne House, Chatham, Mass. The address of Thursday evening was given by Hamilton Wright Mabie. At the close of the business meeting, on Friday morning, Miss Alice Howard, of Cotuit, gave a paper on "The story hour." Miss Connolly, of Newark, N. J., was the next speaker. She took for her subject, "Experiences of a library trustee."

On Friday afternoon, automobiles were generously provided, and all in attendance upon the meeting enjoyed a ride about Chatham.

The following officers were chosen for 1912-1913: President, Mr. Thomas H. Toule, Hyannis; secretary, Miss Alice M. Howard, Cotuit; treasurer, Mrs. Florence O'Neill, Chatham.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the New York Library Club, for the year 1912-1913, will be held in the chapel of Teachers' College, 120th street, between Broadway and Amsterdam avenue, on October 11, at 8:15 p.m. The subject of the meeting will be "The relation of libraries to the efficiency movement." Professor Lee Galloway, of New York University, will speak on "The modern efficiency movement"; and Mr. W. P. Cutter, librarian of the Engineering Societies, will speak on "Efficiency in libraries." The Efficiency Society, having headquarters in New York, is co-operating with the Library Club in arranging for this meeting, and Professor Galloway will speak as a representative of the society.

Library Schools and Training Classes

AMHERST LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The third annual conference of rural community leaders, the extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, was held at Amherst, June 28-July 3, 1912. The library

institute was again given in connection with it, two sessions being held on June 26 and 27. These covered ordering, accessioning, classification, cataloging, charging, etc., and opportunity was given for practice work throughout the week. The program of the library section of the general conference included "Use and abuse of government documents," by C. R. Green, librarian, Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst; "Reference work in small libraries," by J. A. Lowe, librarian, Williams College; "Library extension and advertising," by G. L. Lewis, librarian, Westfield Athenaeum; "Duties and opportunities, and library trustees," by Alice G. Chandler, trustee, Lancaster; "Library development in America," by W. I. Fletcher, Amherst.

There were 33 in attendance (besides 3 instructors), representing 23 libraries; 15 librarians, 15 assistants, 1 trustee and 2 unclassified. At the meetings of the general conference, no attempt to keep a record was made.

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The twelfth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School was held July 6 to August 17. Miss Mary E. Downey gave daily lectures in library organization and administration. The instruction in cataloging, classification and subject headings was given by Miss Sabra W. Vought, while Miss Alice E. Sanborn gave the reference course and taught accessioning, shelf-listing, binding and mending, loan systems and bibliography. The lectures were followed by practice work, which was carefully revised. Opportunity was also given for questions and discussion of problems relating to library experience and for consultation with instructors.

The work of the regular instructors was supplemented by special lectures, as follows: Dr. Melvil Dewey, "Qualifications of a librarian—efficiency, methods, time-savers, classification"; Dr. Eliza Mosher, "Health considerations of the library staff"; Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett, "The technique of the short story"; Miss Phoebe Elliott, "The art of story telling"; Miss Kate Kimball, "The Chautauqua reading course." Miss Lina Beard presented the girl pioneer movement, and Miss Adelia Beard told of her birds, which supplement books on bird study. The class also attended Miss Elliott's twelve twilight story hours for the children. Besides the lectures given before the School, the students had the privilege of attending many on the general program relating directly to library work, child study and literature.

The Chautauqua and Patterson libraries and books from the New York and Ohio traveling libraries were used for reference and practice work. Visits were made also to the James Prendergast Library and the Art Metal Construction Company at Jamestown.

So fine a spirit of faithfulness, enthusiasm and good fellowship prevailed that much was accomplished in the six weeks. Strenuous

classwork was supplemented by relaxation through the attractions which Chautauqua affords. The registration included 34 students, representing libraries of the following 11 states: Ohio, 15; New York, 7; Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, 2 each; Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia, 1 each. There were many visiting librarians, trustees and others interested in library work, who attended special lectures and consulted in regard to library matters, making this feature a very important part of the work.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER SESSION

Courses in library economy offered at Columbia University, July 8 to August 16, were attended by thirty students.

Instruction was given in bibliography, cataloging, classification and administration, with reference to the school, college and university library.

Special lectures were as follows: "The making of a bibliography," by Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian, Yale University; "The history of the book to the invention of printing," by Mr. Keogh; "Book printing," by Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian, Free Public Library of Newark; "The book and the reader; a study in efficiency," in five lectures, by Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia University; "The American publishers," and "The bookseller and the librarian," by Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the School of Philanthropy; "Library architecture," by Mr. Edward R. Smith, librarian of the Avery Library, Columbia University; "Books of the year," by Miss Alice R. Eaton, first assistant, Utica Public Library.

Bibliography comprised lectures and problems on reference books and government documents, given by Miss Isadore G. Mudge, reference librarian, Columbia University; general and national bibliography, by Miss Helen Rex Keller, Columbia University Library; the bibliographies of special subjects by professors of Columbia University; sociology, by Franklin H. Giddings; philosophy, by Harold C. Brown; education, by Paul Monroe; French literature, by Edward J. Fortier; German literature, by Frederick W. J. Hauser; English literature, Victorian period, by Professor Joseph V. Denney, Ohio University.

Administration of the university and college library was given by Mr. Keogh and Mr. Hicks; the administration of the departments of a university library by supervisors of departments of Columbia University Library, the order department, by Miss Ethel H. Budington; the catalog department, by Miss Harriet B. Prescott; the bindery, by Mr. Thomas Ayer.

The administration of the school library was given by Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, supervisor of high school libraries, Cleveland. Special lectures on the school library were given by Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of

children's department, Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, instructor New York Public Library School; Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, librarian Tompkins Square Branch, New York Public Library.

Cataloging and classification, Miss Keller, instructor; Miss Sara L. Kellogg, Columbia University, reviser.

Three students especially efficient in their work have been given the opportunity to get the necessary practical experience preparatory to appointment to the library staff.

HELEN REX KELLER,
Instructor in Charge.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL
GRADUATE NOTES

Mary Herr, '10, has been granted a leave of absence, and sailed, September 28, for a year's travel abroad.

Margaret Anne Ryan, '12, has been appointed to the West Duluth Carnegie branch of the Duluth (Minn.) Public Library.

Ernestine Heslop, '12, has been appointed librarian of the West End branch of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

Alma Josenhans, '12, has been appointed an assistant in the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.

Mary V. Freeman, '12, has been appointed a cataloger in the Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.

Rebecca Ritchie, '12, is temporarily engaged in cataloging for the Public Education Association, Philadelphia.

Helen Myers has accepted the charge of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library, Lancaster, Pa., for the year.

KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

A state-wide institute was held, July 16-26, at which round-table discussions on school libraries were led by Willis H. Kerr and Miss Gertrude Buck. Subjects were as follows:

"Making the library earn its salt"; "Relationship of the school library and the public library"; "Book selection"; "The grade and rural school library; its organization and care"; "The high school library"; "Teaching the use of the library"; "Children's reading"; "Story telling in the schools"; "Use of pictures in school work; anniversaries and special programs"; "State legislation and organization for library extension."

Library aids in school work on exhibition included a model library for children, grades 1-8; aids in selection of books for high school and grades; catalog of pictures for schoolroom use; suggestions for anniversary celebrations; aids in training students in the use of books; special reading lists; catalogs of library supplies and furnishings; aids in organization of libraries, and a catalog of the material on library economy.

MINNESOTA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Minnesota Summer School for 1912 was held at the State University, June 17-July 26, with a registration of 23 students, including

6 librarians of small libraries, 5 school and college librarians, and 12 library assistants representing four states outside of Minnesota.

The usual elementary course was offered under the direction of Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the Commission. The instruction in technical subjects was given by Miss Miriam E. Carey, the Commission organizer, and included 15 lessons in cataloging and 13 in order, shelf-list and classification, with practice work continuing throughout the course. Seven lectures on book-selection and buying were given by Miss Baldwin, followed by six lectures on reference work with practical problems, given by Miss Helen J. Stearns, of the Commission staff. A feature of special interest this year was the course of eight lectures on children's work given by Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work, St. Louis Public Library. The topics covered were picture books and easy reading, Folk tales, Mythology and poetry, Fiction (2 lectures), Books of information, General administration of children's work, and Story hours and reading clubs. Chief emphasis was laid on the study of children's books, based on the model library chosen from Kennedy's Suggestive list of children's books for a small library. Lectures on administration, including relations with the library board, the business side of library work, relations with public and library housekeeping, and on the library profession and library extension were given by the director.

Special lectures were given as follows: "California county libraries," W. R. Watson; "Books of power," Margaret J. Evans, Northfield; "The librarian's opportunity," Prof. Maria L. Sanford; "Reading for foreigners," Margaret Palmer, Hibbing; "Being a citizen," Flora B. Roberts, Superior, Wis.; "School libraries in Minnesota," Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual report of the School, covering the year ending June 30, 1912, appeared in August.

The following students have taken positions: Misses Cordingley and Macardell, and Mrs. Walker in the New York Public Library; Miss Furniss in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Miss Lammers in the Library of the University of Nebraska; Miss Smith in the Worcester Public Library; and the others have promising prospects. In some cases, the senior course was given up almost at the last moment, for unforeseen reasons, and, as a rule, was regarded by the student as simply postponed until another year.

The following graduates of other schools will take one of the senior courses this year: Misses Dagmar Holmes, Atlanta Library School; Carol Hurd, Pratt Institute Library School; Gertrude Olmsted, Atlanta Library School; and Mary B. Snyder, Drexel Institute Library School.

Libraries represented by staff members tak-

ing partial courses are the New Rochelle, N. Y., and Paterson Public Library, and the library of the New York Botanical Gardens.

Eighteen probationers have been examined and accepted since June, and twenty-nine applied for examination on September 16.

It is not the custom of the School to have many visiting lecturers during the first term. A few, however, are expected, the list being as follows:

Junior course.—Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, "The beginnings of librarianship"; Dr. John S. Billings, "The history of the New York Public Library"; H. M. Lydenberg, "The reference department of the New York Public Library," "Special collections of the New York Public Library"; E. W. Gaillard, "Some essential blanks and forms"; Herman Rosenthal, "The golden age of Russian literature"; C. C. Williamson, "The literature of sociology," "The literature of economics," "The literature of political science"; C. G. Leland, "The public school system of New York City"; Prof. W. P. Trent, of Columbia University, subject unannounced; Rev. M. St. C. Wright, "Poetry of the present and future"; Miss L. E. Stearns, "Some western phases of library work," "The library militant"; Dr. H. M. Leipziger, "Public school extension"; Miss A. C. Moore, "The Christmas spirit in the library."

Seniors, Administration course.—H. C. Wellman, "Making library plans"; J. F. Lockwood, "Library finances," "Making a budget"; Albert Shiels, "Public school curricula," "Night schools and work with adults"; G. M. Jones, "Town library accounts"; A. C. Tyler, "History and theory of story telling"; W. D. Johnston, "College library administration"; F. C. Hicks, "Publicity of library through newspapers."

Advanced reference and cataloging course.—A. B. Keep, "Early American libraries and catalogs"; Miss Henrietta Bartlett, "Bibliography in general"; Miss Ruth Grannis, "What makes old books interesting"; Miss S. H. Harlow, "Literature of botany"; F. F. Burr, "Literature of ornithology," "Literature of chemistry," "Literature of biology"; Miss S. A. Hutchinson, "Literature of art."

Children's librarians' course.—Miss Agnes Cowing, "Discipline in children's rooms"; Miss Caroline Burnite, "Decoration and furnishing of children's rooms," "Extension work with children"; Miss M. R. Haines, "Child immigration"; Miss A. C. Tyler, "Picture bulletins"; Miss H. C. Hassler, "Christmas stories"; Miss Agnes Cowing, "The Christmas exhibit"; Miss A. C. Moore, "Children's books" (ten lectures).

There are some subjects and some lecturers not yet ready for announcement, in both the junior and senior years. The brunt of the teaching in all the senior courses will fall upon members of the school faculty or of the library staff. One or two of the small studies, probably on the second floor, will be used for second-year lecture and seminar rooms.

An exhibit of material of interest to teachers and school librarians has been prepared at the expense of the School, and will be shown at the Niagara Falls meeting. It will be kept intact and used by the School for reference, and at suitable times and under suitable conditions may be lent to summer normal schools, teachers' institutes, etc.

A collection of nearly three hundred specimen copies of periodicals, general and special, has been acquired by the School for the purpose of having always at hand a means of learning the character, scope, etc., of the leading magazines.

It is planned to give the juniors two afternoons of practice during the first term, instead of one, as last year.

School opened on September 30.

MARY W. PLUMMER,
Principal.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

August 26 the school equipment was moved from the Guild House of All Saints' Cathedral to the new Education Building. Two of the school's rooms are temporarily occupied by staff members of the New York State Library, whose rooms on the first and second floors are not yet completed, but there is enough room left for school use to prevent any apprehension on the score of insufficient accommodations even at the beginning of the year. The school's collection of books and administrative and other illustrative matter is already shelved or filed. The other sections of the State Library are, even in their present temporary quarters, conveniently located with regard to the school, and, with their working collections, add considerably to the working resources of the school.

The Education Department, which has taken general charge of the invitation list to dedication exercises Oct. 15-17, has issued invitations to all former students of the school now in active library work. A reception to these former students and to the visiting librarians will be given in the school's rooms on Monday evening, Oct. 14.

F. K. WALTER.

NOTES OF POSITIONS

Allen, Mrs. Philip L., '11, has been engaged for the year as librarian of the John B. Stetson University, Deland, Fla.

Berry, Ethel I., '11-'12, has been appointed assistant in the Wells College L., Aurora, N. Y.

Edwards, Eleanor M., '11-'12, began a year's engagement as substitute cataloger at the Mercantile L. of Cincinnati on Sept. 16th.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The School opened Monday, September 16, for the preliminary two weeks of practical work in the library, which has been a successful feature of the course for several years.

The roster of the class of 1913 is as follows: Mabel E. Balston, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mabel Bogardus, Plainfield, N. J.; Marguerite Bur-

nett, Peterboro, Ont., graduate Toronto Univ., 1911; librarian, St. Hilda's College L., Toronto; Sarah P. Caldwell, Roanoke, Va.; Adeline M. Cartwright, Toronto, Ont.; Jewell S. Chase, Oshkosh, Wis., Univ. of Wisconsin, 1907-1909; Harriet S. Dutcher, St. Albans, Vt., Wellesley, 1889-90; teacher, modern languages, St. Albans High School; Edna B. Gearhart, Danville, Pa., assistant librarian, Beaver F. L., Danville; Margaret Hickman, Red Wing, Minn., assistant librarian, Lawther L., Red Wing; acting librarian, Hearst F. L., Lead, S. D.; Mary E. Hoover, Lancaster, Pa., acting librarian, A. Herr Smith Mem. L.; Lorette Jenks, Evanston, Ill., Univ. of Chicago; Mabel E. Jettinghoff, Delphos, O., B.A., College of New Rochelle, 1910; Caroline L. Jones, New Haven, Conn.; Elin Lindgren, New York City, Athenaeum for Girls, Stockholm, 1876-89; graduate New York Hospital Training School; library course, Teachers' College, New York; Olive Mayes, Birmingham, Ala., graduate State Normal School, Ala.; Jacqueline Noel, Tacoma, Wash.; Mary A. Randall, Fort Wayne, Ind., assistant, children's room, Fort Wayne P. L.; Louise Richardson, Gaffney, S. C., B.A., Limestone College, 1909; Helen V. Stelle, Upper Alton, Ill., three years Shurtliff College; librarian, Shurtliff College L.; Margrete Thuñbo, Copenhagen, National College for Teachers, Denmark, 1909-11; custodian of reading room at Women's Reading Club, Copenhagen; Lena G. Towsley, Washington, Vt., graduate, Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt.; Tufts College, 1911-12; Alice I. Vail, Lyndon Center, Vt.; Edith K. Van Eman, Leavenworth, Kan., Univ. of Kansas, 1910-12; Thekla E. Weikert, Englewood, N. J., B.A., Vassar College, 1910; apprentice, Englewood (N. J.) P. L.; Della M. Wilsey, Pomona, Cal., graduate, Packer Collegiate Inst., 1912; assistant, Pomona P. L.

Sixteen states and three foreign countries are represented in the class.

Miss Alvida Sandberg, who has been for thirteen years in charge of a school library in Gothenberg, Sweden, and who holds a traveling scholarship from the Swedish government for the study of libraries in the United States, has been admitted to the Library School as a special student. Miss Sandberg will take the work of the first term in the School, and after Christmas will study children's libraries in New York City, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and Buffalo.

The director and vice-director of the School each spent the vacation abroad this summer. Mr. Stevens visited the Plantin Museum in Antwerp, where he collected much material for his lectures on printing. He also attended the L. A. U. K. meeting at Liverpool. Miss Rathbone visited the public libraries of Edinburgh, Carlyle, York, Norwich, Cambridge, and several of the London boroughs; also the University Library at Cambridge and the interesting collection at Corpus Christi and at Trinity colleges.

ALUMNI NOTES

Sloan D. Watkins, '06, has been appointed chief of the applied science department of the St. Louis Public Library.

Louise M. Fernald, '07, librarian since her graduation of the Rochester (Minn.) Public Library, becomes librarian of the Great Falls (Mont.) Public Library on November 1.

Ina Rankin, '09, has been made librarian of the Ethical Culture School, New York City.

Ethelwyn Crane, '10, has received the appointment of librarian of the public library at Hoquiam, Wash.

Elsa C. Fueslein, '12, is cataloging the library of the banking house of Spencer Trask & Co., New York City.

Lucia Hale, '12, has been made an assistant in the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Olive M. Ryder, '12, has been appointed librarian of the Meadville (Pa.) Public Library.

Leta E. Towner, '12, has been made an assistant in the Minneapolis Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the summer the following members of the class of 1912, have received appointments: Ruby M. Allen, assistant, West Branch, Minneapolis Public Library; Ida B. Coon, assistant, Glenville Branch, Cleveland Public Library; Lillian A. Dell, assistant, catalog department, Cleveland Public Library; Emma C. Gebauer, assistant, Broadway Branch, Cleveland Public Library; Helen L. Greenamyer, assistant, catalog department, Cleveland Public Library; Ruth A. Haven, assistant, North Branch, Minneapolis Public Library; Jessie L. Lindo, assistant, catalog department, Cleveland Public Library; Beatrix F. Margolies, assistant, Woodland Branch, Cleveland Public Library; Helen D. Marvin, general assistant, Smaller Branches, Cleveland Public Library; E. Chester Oliver, assistant, Hough Branch, Cleveland Public Library; A. Laura Robson, assistant, University of California Library; Florence Slater, assistant, Collinwood Branch, Cleveland Public Library; Gordon W. Thayer, assistant, Harvard University Library; Abbie I. Ward, assistant, children's department, Cleveland Public Library; Margaret Wright, assistant, children's department, Cleveland Public Library; Margaret Rusbatch, assistant, stations department, Cleveland Public Library.

Ernest J. Reese, '05, has accepted the appointment of instructor in the Library School of the University of Illinois.

Carl P. P. Vitz, '05, has resigned his position of director's assistant, New York State Library, to accept the position of second vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

Wilda Strong, '08, has been appointed an assistant in the Boston Athenaeum Library.

Martha C. Sanborn, '09, has resigned her position of assistant in the Iowa College Li-

brary, to accept the librarianship of Morning-side College, Sioux City, Ia.

Else Horr, '10, assistant in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library, has been granted a year's leave of absence, and will spend it in Germany.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY,
Director.

Reviews

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY. A descriptive catalog of manuscripts in the libraries of the University of Chicago; prepared by Edgar J. Goodspeed, with the assistance of Martin Sprengling. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1912. 11+128 p. O. \$1.

Such manuscripts as the University of Chicago has have come to it with various collections of books it has bought, chiefly the Berlin collection, bought in 1891. It has not thus far made any important purchases of manuscripts directly.

The catalog deals almost exclusively with those ancient writings, most of them on vellum, most of them illuminated, and most of them transcripts of classical or ecclesiastical works, which in library parlance outside of the United States are known as manuscripts. Letters, or written documents, which are also called manuscripts in this country, are generally known as documents in European libraries.

The manuscripts are classified by the language in which they are written—Latin, of which there are 44 examples; Greek, of which there are 12; Italian, 6; Spanish, 2; French, 1; German, 3; English, 2; Dutch, 2; Icelandic, 1; Hebrew, 1; Arabic, 2. None are of date earlier than the fifteenth century, except, possibly, one in Spanish of the fourteenth or fifteenth. There is a list of about a score of later personal and miscellaneous manuscripts.

The catalogue has been carefully and conscientiously made. It will serve to draw attention to the manuscripts, and will prove valuable for comparative purposes to other American libraries which have similar collections. It should inspire them to make similar catalogues.

GAILLARD HUNT.

LEARNED, Marion Dexter. Guide to the manuscript materials relating to American history in the German state archives. Wash., D. C., Carnegie Inst. 7+352 p. 8°, pap., \$2.25.

WRONG, G. McKinnon, and Langton, Hugh Hornby. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. v. 15. Toronto, Univ. of Toronto, '11. 11+220 p. 4°, pap., \$1.50.

To the serious student in history, the Carnegie Institution handbooks to manuscript material in European archives relating to America have proved highly useful, for they open a field hitherto cultivated without the necessary guidance. Prof. Learned's "Guide to the German archives" is unexpectedly suggestive

on the material available, and in war and diplomatic history offers an opportunity for the student. The "Review of historical publications relating to Canada," now in its sixteenth year, is too well known to require extended notice. It is a guide to student and librarian, and is at times more readable than the volumes it reviews.

W. C. F.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Lowery collection. A descriptive list of maps of the Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States, 1502-1820. By Woodbury Lowery. Edited, with notes, by Philip Lee Phillips, F.R.G.S., chief, division of maps and charts. Washington, Gov. Pr. Off., 1912. x+567 p. Q. \$1.

Some of the most interesting United States history is that which is connected with the Spaniards and with their possessions now comprised within our boundaries. There was a dash and vigor about their operations which always bordered on romance, and accounts of the exploits of de Soto, Coronado, Espejo Ofiate, Junipero Serra, Kino, Escalante, and a hundred others, often read like fiction. For many decades our schools gave little attention to these pioneers and explorers, interest being centered on the Pilgrim Fathers and on our wars, but latterly we are beginning to recognize that the Spaniards are also intimately associated with our history. The late Mr. Woodbury Lowery, who died in Sicily, April 11, 1906, made some highly valuable contributions to this subject, especially his two volumes, exact and comprehensive, on "The Spanish settlements within the present limits of the United States," 1513-1561, and 1562-1574, parts of a work which was to have been carried much further, but which, unfortunately, was abruptly ended by the author's death. Every writer and student in this field must feel grateful to him for these admirable books, and sincerely mourn the premature termination of his labors.

A further proof of his conscientious methods and of his large heart for his countrymen, is his will, by which a great portion of his splendid library, and the whole of his remarkable collection of early maps, notes, copies of manuscripts, original manuscripts, and so forth, became the property of the Library of Congress. This was a bequest of rare importance. There are eighteen volumes of the copies of manuscripts relating to Florida, New Mexico, California, etc., bound with white parchment backs; two volumes of the original manuscripts, many negatives of manuscripts maps, and, finally, his own manuscript—"A preliminary list of maps of the Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States"—which is the basis of the present volume, very ably edited and annotated by Mr. Phillips. It was fortunate that this task was confided to hands so competent and so sympathetic. The final result is a book of reference of the first im-

portance in this field; a real treasury of cartographical information, classified chronologically, and it certainly, as the editor remarks, "fills an important gap."

Seven hundred and fifty items are listed and numbered consecutively, of which three hundred and six are in the collection bequeathed by Mr. Lowery; two hundred and six are in the map room of the Library of Congress, and one hundred and eighty-four are cited from outside sources. Of some of the latter, photographic reproductions from the original have been obtained and mentioned, while others will be added to the collection as opportunity offers. Many of the most famous world maps, of maps of America as a whole, and of parts of America, as well as those which relate specifically to the United States, are given, so that the list assumes a larger importance even than appears at first glance from the title. Almost every noted cartographer, as well as the lesser ones, is represented by at least one title, many being accompanied by voluminous notes presenting reference material of enormous value. Waldseemüller has four pages devoted to him; Verrazzano, four; Sebastian Cabot, six; Mercator, about the same number; Ortelius, three; Sir Robert Dudley, five; Minet, seven; J. B. L. Franquelin, about thirteen, all told, and so on. This will furnish an idea of the completeness of the notes. Mr. Phillips states that he is responsible for the arrangement, which includes correct names of authors, with dates of birth and death, for all the notes, for the author list, the title list and the general index.

The author list gives the names of authors, with the titles and dates of maps ascribed to them, and the entry number of the general list, preceded by the letters WL for Lowery Collection, and by LC for Library of Congress, with no letters where the title is taken from other collections. The title list has the same reference system, while in the index the entry numbers are preceded by the letters t or n, referring to titles and notes under the quoted numbers. Thus the volume is rendered exceedingly flexible and adaptable to quick and certain examination for any point, and the copious notes make it almost a cyclopedia of the subject.

The "Prefatory note" contains another very important list, included at the last moment, being over one hundred titles of maps, original and copied, in the Kohl collection, formerly in the library of the United States Coast Survey, but recently transferred to its proper place in the Library of Congress. There is also in the prefatory note a copy of the will of Mr. Lowery, and a brief sketch of his life, written by his sister, the Duchess de Arcos. Mr. Lowery was a Harvard graduate of 1875.

The first item of the list is two sheets on Florida, without name, title or date, the latter being rendered "15—." Next comes the Caneiro world map, 1502-04, from the Lowery collection, while the last entry, No. 750, is a

French map of the United States, by A. R. Fremin, 1820. This mentions the territories west of the Mississippi as far as the "Grand Ocean," and gives Canada and a part of New Spain. The final note records also two titles beyond 1820; one by José M. Narvaez, 1823, of "Alta y Baja California y Estado de Sonora," which includes also parts of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico; the other dated 1829, from Lieut. Hardy's book on his explorations, 1825-28, in the Gulf of California and adjacent regions. Hardy was an Englishman, and his explorations up the mouth of the Colorado River, 1826, connect with those of the first Americans in that locality, James O. Pattie and his father, 1825-28. The title page was selected by Mr. Lowery, and is a reproduction in colors of one in Hendrik Donecker's "De Zee-Atlas, 1660." The frontispiece is very appropriately a portrait of the man whose labors and generosity made the collection and the list possible.

There is one unnecessary blemish in the volume, from a typographical point of view—the frequent printing, thus, of "english, french, american, indian, british," etc., without initial capitals. There seems to be no good reason for this, and as it is done only in certain places, it might as well have been omitted altogether.

In conclusion, it may be positively asserted that no library, public or private, no student of American history or of cartography, can afford to be without this work. As it can be had by sending one dollar to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., it is easily within the reach of everyone.

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.

LIBRARY WORK; cumulated 1905-1911; a bibliography and digest of library literature. Edited by Anna Lorraine Guthrie. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Co., 1912. 409 p. 4°. \$4.

In April, 1906, the H. W. Wilson Company issued the first number of Library Work, a bibliography and digest of current library periodical literature. In the words of the publisher, it was "not the purpose of Library Work to enter into competition with any of the existing library periodicals, nor to cover a field so well covered by them. It is our purpose to put into each number material that librarians will find of value and worthy of preservation. There seems to be need for a bibliography of library science, and we shall endeavor to meet that need. This bibliography will include important articles in library periodicals printed in English; also articles of interest to librarians in other periodicals and in library bulletins. Books and pamphlets in library science will be noted. Entries will be made under subjects, and when desirable, excerpts or a summary will be given."

While this periodical was issued frankly as an advertising medium, and was at first sent free to libraries on application, the bibliog-

raphy of current library periodical literature which it contained was of great value from the library standpoint. The items were arranged in dictionary catalog form, and the greater number of the entries had adequate summaries of the articles indexed. The digest feature was most useful, giving at a glance the gist of the article, and saving much time in consultation.

The first number covered periodicals of 1905, both English and American. Numbers were issued at irregular intervals, and the scope was gradually increased. More periodicals were indexed, including several in foreign languages. In April, 1908, the publication became quarterly, with a subscription price of fifty cents a year. This number contained a cumulation of the material in previous issues, and covered the years 1905, 1906 and 1907. Fourteen publications were indexed. In October, 1911, *Library Work* ceased publication. Its work has now been taken over by the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, of which it will be a regular feature. The material which appeared in the periodical issue of *Library Work* has been cumulated in one alphabet and is now reissued in a quarto volume of 409 pages, without advertisements. The period covered is seven years—1905 to the end of 1911—and thirty-two library periodicals, including the leading ones of America, England, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Italy, have been indexed wholly or in part. The salient and a most valuable feature is the digest of the greater number of the articles indexed, thus making them available when the files of the publications themselves are not accessible.

The summaries of the articles in less-known and in the English and foreign publications have been made particularly full. To quote from the editor's preface and publisher's statement: "The classification under general heads alphabetically, with many cross references, brings into conjunction the various ideas and opinions of the leaders and workers in the library profession on every problem of library administration and management. *Library Work* furnishes a substitute for the periodicals indexed, and bespeaks itself as an encyclopedic tool or text-book of library economy. It covers the entire field of library practice, and is a safer guide than the work of any one writer."

The claims of the publisher are well founded. The book, in its encyclopedic form, is a veritable mine of information, and it is one of the most valuable working aids in library economy that has appeared in years. Its usefulness in the small library should be particularly great. As to mechanical make-up, the book is attractive in appearance, and the printing is clear. The binding might be stronger.

Miss Edna D. Bullock, Miss Edith Phelps and Miss Katharine Reely assisted in editing *Library Work* in its periodical form. Mr. F. G. Axtell, librarian of Macalester College,

St. Paul, translated and made digests of articles from the foreign library press.

JOHN G. MOULTON.

PHILIP, Alex. J. *The business of bookbinding.* London, Stanley Paul & Co, 1912. viii+223 p. 12°. 6s.

In this book, the secretary of the Book Production Committee of the Library Association of England has aimed to furnish information which will be of practical value to the publisher, the binder, the librarian and the public at large. It may be doubted whether the publisher will gain much knowledge from this book. Some portions of it—as, for example, where the author outlines plans for the satisfactory production of reinforced or library bindings—will not excite undue fervor in the minds of publishers, at least in the United States. It is possible that some binders may get valuable information, but even a very casual survey will convince one that it will never be used by the general reader.

Remains then the librarian. It may be said at once that the book has information of value for any librarian who is interested in the subject. Although the author has made a great effort to look at the subject from the point of view of others, it is very apparent that he is a librarian, and that he looks at this subject largely from the point of view of the librarian and very slightly from the point of view of anyone else. There is considerable material that is valuable to the librarian, but it is almost wholly on the side of binding as a craft, and very little on the side of binding as a business. In fact, its value to anyone from a business standpoint is very slight.

The book contains a good discussion of the value of library and reinforced bindings issued by the publishers, and gives the best account that has yet appeared of reasons why it is so difficult to make the plan of issuing publishers' reinforced bindings a success. The author offers two plans for bringing librarians and publishers closer together, but he himself recognizes that there will be great difficulty in having them adopted.

While doubting the value of submitting specifications to binders and expecting that they will live up to them, the author has, nevertheless, given us one of the most valuable chapters of his book in one entitled *Binding specifications, tenders and contracts.* It contains specifications for an octavo in publishers' cover, for a larger book in publishers' cover, and two specifications for binding. The specifications themselves are good, but their chief value is that they compel a librarian to consider carefully all the various items that specifications ought to contain. Voluminous notes of explanation accompanying the specifications should be carefully read by all librarians who wish to be thoroughly posted on all materials and processes that enter into the making of a book.

Another good chapter is the one on Book repairing, mending, rebinding, cleaning, etc. This chapter does not in any way supersede Library Handbook No. 6, but it contains information not found in the latter, which will be helpful, especially that part relating to the removal of dirt and stains. There is also a good discussion of the value of binding from the sheets, the author taking the attitude that it is doubtful if they are always economical. Chapters on leather and cloth manufacturing are interesting, but do not add greatly to the value of the book for the librarian.

In conclusion, it may be said that this book does not in any way supersede such books as Dana's "Bookbinding for libraries," or Stephens & Coutts' "Manual for library bookbinding, practical and historical." It seems to lack proportion in that it goes into minute detail about some subjects, while merely mentioning others of equal importance. It has other defects, both of style and matter. On the whole, however, since it contains information not found elsewhere, and looks at old problems from a new point of view, it is a welcome addition to the literature of the subject.

A. L. B.

SOULE, C. Carroll. How to plan a library building for library work. Bost., Bost. Bk. Co. 14-403 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°, (Useful reference ser.) \$2.50.

The library profession is fortunate in having such a comprehensive volume on library planning from such an authoritative source. Charles C. Soule, so long and so intimately identified with the American Library Association, was the one man qualified to produce such a volume. It is not the work of a trained librarian, but of a trustee, a successful business man and a library enthusiast, who for more than twenty-five years stood shoulder to shoulder with Winsor, Poole, Cutter and Dewey. Mr. Soule has made a special study of library planning, and has concentrated his efforts with telling effect. He has been called in consultation by several boards of trustees, notably for the Brooklyn Public Library, Central Building, the John Hay Memorial Library of Brown University, and the Salem Public Library. Because of his experience and deep interest in the subject, he is unusually well qualified to submit to the profession his views on library architecture.

At the outset, it should be stated that Mr. Soule has prepared a compilation rather than a complete and consecutive treatise, for he says in the preface: "I look on myself as an editor of professional opinion, rather than as an original author."

While the author avows that he has prepared the book primarily for the use of those who are interested in large library buildings, it is safe to assert that every librarian and every building committee—no matter how small the library—will find in this volume answers to nearly all questions that may be asked con-

cerning library planning, library construction, and library architecture. It is a sane, sensible and practical production.

In this mention of "How to plan a library building," no attempt is made to give the contents of the volume or to analyze it, but simply to call the attention of the library world to its value. A list of the more important chapter headings is noted as showing the general scope of the work: Evolution of library building; Spirit of planning; Size and cost; Service and supervision; Architectural competitions; Provision for growth; Departments and rooms; Book storage; and Furniture and equipment. The appendix contains the terms of competition for the New York Public Library and the suggestions to architects prepared by the Brooklyn Public Library.

The reviewer is in such perfect accord with the author and his views that he does not feel called upon to criticize the manner of presentation. The facts are clearly set forth and the whole field thoroughly covered. Nothing is omitted that would help the new, as well as the experienced, librarian to solve the problem of how best to get the most serviceable and the most beautiful library building for the least cost.

The book is heartily commended to the attention of trustees, librarians and architects, with the firm belief that the principles therein enunciated will be approved and adopted by all "progressives" within our ranks. It lacks illustrations, but it is the intention of the author to issue a supplementary volume containing views, interior and exterior, of large and small library buildings throughout the country. This will add materially to the usefulness of the work.

The index is all that could be desired.

F. P. H.

Periodical and other Literature

Architectural Review, August (32: 92-93), contains the plans and a brief description of the Public Library of St. Albans, England. The cost of the building and fittings was about £5273.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Eagle has printed in its *Junior Eagle*, since the first Sunday in July, material supplied by the children's department of the public library, under the heading, "The Brooklyn Public Library, Children's Corner."

Bulletin of the Bibliographical Society of America, Jan.-April, includes "A bibliography of German translations of Pope in the 18th century," a letter concerning the bibliographical status in Chile, a list of current American bibliographical publications, continuation of bibliographies of bibliographies, by A. G. S. Josephson, and "A collation of DeBow's Review."

Mass. Library Club Bulletin, July, contains the report of the Springfield meeting of the

Club; "Publicity in library work," by W. F. Yust; and "Advertising the library," by H. C. Wellman.

Minnesota Library Notes and News, September, includes "Being a citizen," by Flora B. Roberts.

The Newarker, August, is the first of two issues to be distinctly library numbers, and includes "I am the library," by Alexander Goldberg; "Newark's investment in its library building—has it paid?" "The card index of the library," by Corinne Bacon; "Newark school text-books in the library," and "The library's collection of 360,000 pictures."

New England Journal of Education, August 15 (76: 153-4), contains an article by the editor, Dr. A. E. Winship, under the heading, "Looking about: Grand Rapids, Michigan," in which he gives his impressions of the lecture work of the Grand Rapids Public Library, based on personal observation.

Vermont Library Commission Bulletin, September, contains an abridgment of J. I. Wyer, Jr.'s, article on "What Americans read."

ENGLISH

Library Assistant, Aug.-Sept., contains "Librarianship, from a woman's point of view," by Ethel Gerard.

Library Association Record, August, concludes "The Monastic libraries of Wales," by D. R. Phillips, and has also "Charles Lamb: the man and his work," by Phyllis E. Dixon.

Library World, August, includes "Historical account of the library of the Royal Society of Medicine," illustrated; continuation of "The card catalog," by W. C. B. Sayers and J. D. Stewart; "Process work," by H. A. Sharp; and "The classification of technology," by M. H. B. Mash, continued.

FOREIGN

Bulletin de l'Association des Bibliothécaires Français, July-August, contains the new decree regarding committees of inspection and purchase of municipal libraries; "Plan for a better utilization of duplicates in public libraries," by Paul Marais; and "The new manuscript acquisitions of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal."

SEPARATE ARTICLES

ADVERTISING.

Advertising the library. H. C. Wellman. *Mass. Lib. B.*, Jl. '12, p. 94-99.

Describes advertising methods of Springfield City Library, and considers it an obvious duty to assign a definite portion of the income to publicity work, say, 3 per cent. Placards giving location, hours, etc., are not believed to bring results, as they create no desire. A large mailing card, as an attractively worded invitation to use the library, followed by a list of readable books, excited unusual interest. These were mailed to persons not users of the library, as checked from the city directory. But as far as could be ascertained, no results were obtained. Exhibi-

bitions of photographs and pictures and lectures have not been found to stimulate reading, even when pertinent lists were distributed. Books on current events, placed on a table with a bulletin board, and occasional picture or notice, are circulated immediately. Special printed lists (including notices in pay envelopes, with appeal to money-increasing capacity), are very effective, but they must be either of general interest or of special timeliness. Books should be briefly annotated. The lists should be short for the casual reader, should have an attractive title, and the subjects of the lists considered from a psychological standpoint. The daily newspaper is the most valuable means of advertising through brief interesting paragraphs, and occasionally long articles of interesting phases of library work. Books should be emphasized and the items given news value, written from the point of view of the readers, to whom the books should appeal.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH FICTION.

A bibliography of English fiction in the 18th century. J. M. Clapp. *Bibl. Soc. Papers*, 1911, v. 6, p. 37-56.

In order to enable better study of this formative period, a chronological list of works is necessary, comprehensive in scope and accurate in bibliographical description, including chap-books, pseudo history, biography and travel, tracts and pamphlets (not less than 12 p.) in narrative form discussing current questions, and various miscellaneous works, as jest-books. It would be a list chiefly of books published in London, titles being gathered from 18th century magazines, British Museum catalog, French and German bibliographies, etc., and verification being done mostly in London. The paper also gives the proposed plan for bibliographical entry, and estimates the number of titles at 5000 to 5500 when completed.

BINDINGS.

Preservation of leather and cloth bindings. G. E. Wire. *Bull. N. H. P. Libs.* Je., '12, p. 85-91.

All textbooks and most of the reports are now secured by the library in law buckram, while binding and rebinding is done in Holliston cook cloth and buckram. The many volumes in leather bindings are treated with vaseline to overcome the dryness of the leather, which the manufacturer claims is necessary for good finishing, gilding and pasting. This process, adding years of life both to new and old bindings, costs not over three cents per volume. Luciline is used, and is well rubbed in by a strong, flexible hand, two applications on the back to one on the side. The volume is then dried before an open window for at least 24 hours. Process may be repeated, as leathers differ in absorption quality. Vaseline darkens leather, and is not advocated for fine bindings or light colored leathers. Only

smooth cloths can be varnished. Books must be dry and clean; two coats are applied and allowed to dry 24 hours. This renders books sanitary and enables wiping with damp cloth without injury to fabric. Ink on labels can be prevented from running by the application of a little vaseline. In combining these two processes on half or three-quarter bindings care should be taken not to get vaseline on the cloth or varnish on the leather.

BOOK USE.

Training in the use of books. • W. Warner Bishop. *Sewanee Rev.*, Jl., '12, 19 p.

Begins with a description of the Jefferson library as forming the nucleus of the Library of Congress collection, and notes the large book production of the world, leading to the consideration of proper training for the student to avoid being "lost in a wilderness of printed matter when he essays to work in a modern library or to attempt the mastery of any important question." The school should teach the use of the book, that the pupils may know the author, know its title, become acquainted with contents and index, and learn the elementary discrimination between books. Mr. Bishop also emphasizes the value of the dictionary and atlas, and their proper use in the school. Children should not be taught that blind reverence for the printed page, which causes loss of confidence in the teacher who puts herself in opposition to the book. High schools need libraries under proper supervision to teach their use, the elements of classification and arrangement and use of the catalog and indexes. The modern college has bred a peculiar attitude toward books, with required reading and the too-frequent deleterious influence of the seminar and departmental libraries on the advanced student. The student with this bibliographic training should show a certain readiness and ease among books, know the use of the bibliographic tools of the librarian, and know the literature of his own subject. But of greater value will be the ability to judge comparative merits of books. No one, however, is really trained in the use of books who has not made himself master of a few. The English Bible the student should know from cover to cover.

CANADIANA.

As others see us. L. J. Burpee. *Ont. L. Assoc. Proceedings*. Ap., '12, p. 50-63.

An amusingly written account of the narratives of early travelers in Canada, and their impressions of the people. Baron de Lahontan, Father Hennepin, Peter Kalm, Isaac Weld, the Due de la Rochefoucault, John Lambert and Susanna Moodie are among those quoted.

DEWEY DECIMAL SYSTEM.

Expansion of the Dewey decimal system for Canada. Winifred G. Barnstead. *Ont. L. Assoc. Proceedings*. Ap., '12, p. 76-80.

Much disappointment was felt among Cana-

dian librarians when the 1911 edition of the Dewey classification failed to include Canada in its expanded classification. Certain well-known librarians are therefore taking up the problem of formulating an adequate classification for Canadiana. Pending the formulation of this scheme the cataloging department of the Toronto P. L. has drawn up a framework which they thought suitable for their present needs, and upon which a more perfect classification might eventually be built. This framework is here discussed in some detail.

FINES.

Fines and charges for overdue, damaged and lost books. Jennie S. Reid. *Ont. L. Assoc. Proceedings*. Ap., '12, p. 71-73.

A general discussion of the abuse of the privileges of the public library, recounting certain experiences in dealing with the culprits.

GREAT BRITAIN LIBRARY FIELD.

A reply to Mr. Jast's address to the N. C. L. A. on branch work. J. W. C. Purves. *Lib. Assoc. R.*, Jl., '12, p. 327-331.

An answer to the proposition of the secretary of the L. A. U. K. to divide Great Britain into branch areas as units of the parent association. The Northern Counties Library Association was to lose certain counties. The author points out the poor representation of the branch associations on the Council, and considers the policy detrimental to the library interests in the north and repugnant to the members of the N. C. L. A. from a social and business standpoint.

On the proposed division of the N. C. L. A. area. H. E. Johnston. *Lib. Assoc. R.*, Jl., '12, p. 321-326.

The secretary of the N. C. L. A. voices his strong objections to the division on the ground that it reduces the area, nearly halves the revenue and brings down the membership by some 30 per cent. He outlines the good work accomplished by the N. C. L. A., which he believes would be curtailed by the new arrangement.

LIBRARIANSHIP.

Librarianship from a woman assistant's point of view. Ethel Gerard. *Lib. Asst.* Aug.-S., '12, p. 164-171.

Regards the library profession in England as a means of livelihood for educated women generally, and the woman librarian as a business woman particularly. Recent statistics show nearly 700 women employed in 137 rate supported libraries in the United Kingdom. The reason for this small number is that woman assistants have been too content to fill the minor posts, not doing the best work and lacking initiative. The author believes that the average woman assistant would fill her post better than the average man. But the wrong kind of girl has filled these posts, and

the system of apprenticeship will solve one of the most difficult problems affecting women's work in libraries. It would attract a better class. Business sense, good manners, tact and patience are essentials.

LIBRARY EXTENSION.

Library extension. Lutie E. Stearns. *Ont. L. Assoc. Proceedings*. Ap., '12, p. 114-121.

The establishment of the first western library commission opened a vast field for the live, young, and enthusiastic library worker. In 1890, when the work started, it was under pioneer conditions. The ideal commission worker must be a good "mixer." Her work requires the giving out of enthusiasm and inspiration. A picture is drawn of how her day may be spent — perhaps in hiring a dray and six small boys and moving a library from dark and dingy quarters to more attractive rooms, perhaps in visiting and putting new life into a woman's club, dwindling through factional differences. Some thrilling stories could be told of dangerous forest fires, sometimes encountered. On the personal side, the commission worker goes through experiences which are probably not met with in any other field.

LONDON REFERENCE LIBRARY

A reference library for London. Alex. J. Philip. *Contemp. Rev.*, S., '12, p. 388-396.

A proposal for a reference library and clearing house for London, for co-operation in use and purchasing between the university, professional and public libraries, in which even the British Museum might take part. There would be a reading room, but readers on the premises would not be very much encouraged. Book selection would be performed at monthly meetings of the board of selection, and purchases permanently deposited in the building. The stock would consist of (a) those books purchased from its own funds, say, at the rate of 30,000 per annum; (b) the present reference stock of all the libraries of London, a million upwards; (c) the books purchased annually by these libraries, say, under these altered circumstances, 10,000 volumes a year. Each individual library would be the "borrower," responsible to the central bureau, and would lend the volumes "borrowed" to its own borrowers. Immediate requisitions would be telephoned to the central bureau, from which the books would be dispatched by special messenger. Deferred requisitions would be collected and delivered by the daily delivery van. No catalogue would be required at each library, as practically all the best publications of the world would be in stock. A union catalog for this purpose is considered entirely impracticable.

READING.

What Americans read. J. I. Wyer, Jr. *N. Y. Libs.* Ap., '12, p. 94-102.

"Never before in the world's history has so

inspiring, so enormous, so intelligent and ultimately sensible an audience waited on the printed page." We read because we know how, and that which appeals. "Our reading smacks of the rushing national life, here a little, there a little less; it is desultory, catch-as-catch can, enough to fill up spare time in the day and to put us to sleep at night. We read for amusement, for excitement, for intoxication and to forget." The American people do far the greater reading beyond the influence of the library, which is largely trivial, coarse and misleading. Above all else, they read newspapers, which, with two exceptions (*N. Y. Evening Post* and *Christian Science Monitor*) cannot be relied upon to make no mention of scandals, prize fights, murders, etc. The gravest danger threatening the American press to-day is money, dominating the news and editorial columns. Next come the magazines, 24,000 being published in the U. S. and Canada, endangering real intellectual effort. In circulation, the most popular magazines are those for women (8,471,000); then come journals for the household (7,049,000), literary journals (7,260,000), and agricultural journals (3,576,000). Few of the titles are generally found in libraries, and we should know about them and know what they are, though not necessarily subscribe to them. Their reading matter is not always easy to condemn, containing some literary merit, but it is colorless and uninspiring. Their circulation is largely in rural communities, serving to emphasize the work still remaining for the public library to do in the open country. Books most read are barely recognized as existing by the guardians of our libraries. Their authors do not appear in the "A. L. A. catalog." On the other side, is the demand for the novel of the hour, and a strange mixture of classic and current literature, with a dash of fad and freak. Speaking broadly, men read the newspapers, women the magazines, while a few men and many women and children read the books; and the library plays a very small part in the sum total. The library must set itself more strongly against the circulation of the book of the hour.

"Some day every reader may have as many books as he wants to keep as long as he needs. Some day one dollar per capita will be the usual library appropriation. Some day library books will be almost universally ordered by mail or telephone, and house to house free automobile delivery and collection in country and city will obtain. Some day, when the public library shall have thoroughly proved its place and usefulness, all the books most read will be circulated by it, all the popular periodicals will be found on its tables, and the public library will dictate, under the guise of guidance, the reading of the American people."

SUBJECT HEADINGS.

Subject headings. Hester Young. *Ont. L. Assoc. Proceedings*. Ap., '12, p. 73-75.

A discussion of the problems of the classifier, who must practice rigid yet generous economy, making the fewest possible headings

cover the book thoroughly and adequately. Examples of puzzles the cataloger must solve are given.

Notes and News

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES.—The proceedings of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, held at Columbus, O., Nov. 15-17, 1911, have been published, and contain the report of the bibliographer, Mr. A. C. True, giving a general survey of the present conditions of station libraries. Two papers on station libraries are also included, one by E. H. Jenkins, and one by W. J. Beal on "Statistics of experiment station libraries," giving separately the pith of the answers made to a circular letter sent to these libraries.

ASSOCIATION OF FRENCH LIBRARIANS.—At a recent meeting, the association discussed the question of collecting all duplicate copies of works of government libraries at a central depository. A resolution was adopted favoring such a depot, from which these duplicates would be circulated. It was suggested during the discussion that instead a card catalog might suffice.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.—Miss Julia C. Lathrop has been appointed chief of the Children's Bureau, recently established by act of Congress in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The bureau is to investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life.

HOE LIBRARY.—The sale of Part IV. of the Robert Hoe library will take place Nov. 11-15, 1912, afternoon and evening, at the Anderson Auction Rooms. Two volumes, A to K and L to Z, covering the 4017 items, have been issued. (542 p.)

KENYON COLLEGE—ALUMNI LIBRARY.—Hubbard Hall, the first library building of Kenyon College, was burned Jan. 1, 1910, and on its site has been built the new Alumni Library, which is now ready for use. As its name indicates, a large part of the building fund of \$50,000 has been supplied by contributions from Alumni. Charles F. Schweinfurth, of Cleveland, is the architect. The exterior walls are of light-colored sandstone, laid in broken ashlar courses. The main reading room is two stories in height with great cathedral glass windows at north and south ends. Here the ceiling is of dark oak panelling with Tudor beams and trusses, so that in general effect the room resembles an English hall. In the magazine reading room and in the trustees' room, immediately above, are large open fireplaces. In construction, the building is practically fireproof. The floors are formed of steel beams and tiled arches, on which is quartered oak flooring. The staircases are built of steel, and in the walls and interior partitions only fireproof material is used. The entrance hall is

wainscoted in oak and has box beams in the ceiling. Except for the main reading room, the windows are filled with plate glass.

LIBRARY IN A POWDER MAGAZINE.—A letter in a recent number of the *Dial* quotes an extract from Fay's "History of education in Louisiana," describing the library of the state university, as housed from 1886 to 1903 in a long, low building, thick walled, with but two grated apertures at each of the narrow ends as windows. It was used as a powder magazine when the present university grounds were still an army post.

MINNESOTA.—At the request of the American Medical Association, the traveling library department of the Library Commission will establish traveling libraries, bearing on the subject of hygiene and sanitation, in rural districts and rest rooms of towns which have been recommended as stations by the state chairman of the Committee for Public Health Education Among Women. These libraries will contain books on eugenics, child hygiene, personal hygiene, prevention and cure of nervous prostration, tuberculosis, etc.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.—Mr. Milton Fairchild, director of instruction for the National Institution for Moral Instruction, will spend the months of November and December in Kansas, under the auspices of the State University and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, lecturing on "Illustrated lessons in morals," including such topics as "Personal and national thirst," "Conduct becoming a gentleman," "The true sportsman," "What I am going to do when I am grown up," "What people think about boys' fights," etc. These lectures are discussed by the teachers and children, and Mr. Fairchild asks the co-operation of librarians in preparing for circulation literature bearing on these topics, and in making lists.

MUSIC LIBRARY.—Charlottenburg is to be the first city in Germany to make special appropriation (2500 marks) for a public music library. It will be included in the public library. The Berlin Music Association has made a gift of 2000 volumes, and placed its collection of 14,000 volumes at the disposal of the library.

READING OF RUSSIAN FARMERS.—The government of Moscow has been making an inquiry into the reading of farmers. Pushkin, the poet and novelist, is the most popular author (his "The captain's daughter" being among the most popular works); then come Tolstoi, Krylow, Kolzow, Turgenev, Nekrasow, Lermontow, Tschechow and Gorki.

"STATE LIBRARIAN; POLITICIAN."—Recent press notices on the attendance of a state librarian and his assistant at the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, to "whoop it up" for their benefactor, have given color to the protests made not long ago by librarians against the use of library posts as rewards for political services.

Jersey City Public Library has issued a valuable little pamphlet, entitled "The free public library—and what it does for the people of Jersey City," being a description of the library and its resources (31 p.).

Kansas City Public Library. The Board of Education is said to be planning a reorganization of the library. It is said that personal difficulties arising within the staff made the proper administration of the library difficult, and as appears from the following editorial paragraph in the *Kansas City Journal*, adequate control of the staff and library was not delegated to the librarian:

"Plainly the next duty before the board is to appoint a librarian who will have full and unchallenged authority to administer the affairs of the library without petty interferences, and free from those annoyances that develop when responsibility is divided. The next librarian should be handed the keys to the library, with the injunction to run it. Nothing more should be exacted of a librarian. He should devote his entire time to the work of being librarian. And, while it is not expected that the Board of Education should relinquish any part of its authority or supervision, there should be no more 'parlor meetings,' and no employee of the library should have the privilege of taking personal troubles before any member of the board outside of library board meetings."

Queens Borough Public Library. An efficiency test of the assistants has been recently made by the chief librarian on forms devised by her for the purpose. The column headings are as follows: Date; Time; Period (in hours and minutes); Kind of work; Number of items; Approved by —. Each assistant filled out this report daily. At the end of the month each assistant summarized her record under the column headings: Number of hours; Kind of work; Number of items; Rate per hour; and the summaries were tabulated in the central offices and grouped by grade and branch, using for each kind of work the *rate per hour* of each assistant under the column headings: Name; Accessioning; Cataloging; Discarding; Filing cards; Mending; Shelving books, etc. The fitness of each assistant for the various kinds of work was apparent at a glance, and comparison of the branch records was made on one page. While the information as to individuals given by the report was already known to the branch librarian, it placed in the hands of the higher officials a self-recorded statement of the efficiency of each assistant, and made it possible to estimate the average rate of speed for the library, and to define a standard rate of speed for the assistants to acquire. The apprentices are required to keep this record throughout the period of their apprenticeship, supplying a definite statement of the work done by each one at the branch libraries during her service as apprentice.

Smithtown (N. Y.) Public Library was dedicated on August 10. Chancellor Brown, of

New York University, and William Duffield, among others, made brief addresses. The library contains about 5000 volumes.

Somerville (Mass.) Public Library. Ground for the new library building to be erected on Central Hill was broken September 3. The building is to cost \$125,000.

Yale University Library has just issued a "List of medical serials (including public health reports)" in the library. It was compiled by Sara Gardner Hyde. (445 p.)

ENGLISH

Glasgow Bibliographical Society was formed a few months ago with the object of encouraging especially the study of the bibliography of Glasgow and the west, as well as that of Scotland.

FOREIGN

Antwerp, Belgium, City Library, has issued its list of accessions of 1911, a pamphlet of 123 pages.

Budapest Municipal Library has just issued the second part of the translation of the Dewey classification, containing classes O, 1 and 2, with index.

Librarians

ARMSTRONG, Ione, of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Carnegie City Library, will take charge of the Council Bluffs (Ia.) Public Library, October 1.

BOSTWICK, Andrew L., has become librarian of the municipal reference branch of the St. Louis Public Library.

CUNNINGHAM, Jesse, has resigned his post as librarian of the municipal reference branch of the St. Louis Public Library, to accept the librarianship of the School of Mines, Rolla, Mo., September 1.

FAIRCHILD, Mrs. Salome Cutler, is recovering her health and spirits at the Pine Crest Sanitarium, Catonsville, Md. She is making a collection of humorous drawings, and would appreciate any which friends may forward, clipped from newspapers and magazines.

LARSON, Charles A., for over twenty years in the employ of the Chicago Public Library and head of the department of publications, died, August 19, while on a vacation trip in northern Michigan.

WHITNEY, Mrs. Carrie Westlake, has left her position of assistant librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, after 31 years of service.

Gifts and Bequests

Clinton, N. Y. Hamilton College Library has received \$5000, the income to be used in book purchase, through the death of Mrs. A. J. Upson.

Haddam, Conn. C. S. Brainerd, Jr., has bequeathed a fund of \$10,000 to the Brainerd Memorial Library.

Huntington, N. Y. Martha Loomis has left \$500 to the public library.

Sag Harbor, N. Y. The deed to the John Jermain Library has been transferred to a board of trustees, and the institution liberally endowed by Mrs. Russell Sage.

Library Reports

Beaver Falls (Pa.) Carnegie F. L. Hazel R. Clifton, lbn. (9th rpt.—year Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 1079; total 10,674. Circulation 36,655. New registration 425; total 3580. Work in the children's room was the most marked feature of the year. The attendance at story hours was 3682, an average of 65 a day. A questionnaire sent to the five upper-grade pupils showed only one-half using the library. Those who use the library were found to read a much better class of books than those who do not. The latter are familiar with few books other than their school books. Pictures from old magazines and other sources were mounted and made ready for school use.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute of Arts and Sciences L. Susan A. Hutchinson, lbn. (Rpt.—year 1911.) Accessions 688; total 19,867. Library users 3182. New cards added to general catalog 2945; total 47,186; Concilium Bibliographicum cards filed 55,687; total 358,604; Torrey botanical cards filed 503; total 16,141. An exhibit, "Enemies of books," was installed in two cases in the reading-room, showing the enemy and the book ravaged by it, as well as how to detect the presence of the former and to suggest means for its prevention or cure. Illustrations of this are given in the report. Interlibrary loan was 76 v. Inventory of the books of fine arts and zoology was taken. A list of duplicate books, kept on manila slips, was brought up to date. Four double and four single sections of wood stacks were installed, necessitating the resheling of about 5000 v.

Decatur (Ill.) F. P. L. Alice G. Evans, lbn. (Rpt.—year Je. 1, 1912.) Accessions 2403; total 30,983. Registration 1924; total 5046. Circulation 110,584. Receipts \$10,625; expenditures \$9,432 (salaries \$4473; binding \$69; books \$2009). A duplicate pay collection was started in April.

East St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. J. L. Woodruff, lbn. (21st rpt.—year My. 31, 1912.) Net accessions 1156; total 28,619. Circulation 111,193 (fiction, 63 per cent). New registrations 2217. Receipts \$10,057; expenditures \$11,017 (salaries \$5335; books \$1709; binding \$713; insurance \$78). Books renewed by telephone was an approved innovation, resulting in decrease in fines collected. 12 public and 4 parochial schools were equipped with classroom libraries, consisting of a total of 2578 v. 11,875 v. were furnished for supplementary reading to 22 public and 7 parochial schools.

Galesburg (Ill.) F. P. L. Anna F. Hoover, lbn. (Rpt.—year My. 31, 1912.) Net accessions 1668; total 40,899. Circulation (including 44,367 reference use) 146,409. Registrations 1432. Receipts \$11,869; expenditures \$8,319 (salaries \$3177; books \$1264; binding \$402; insurance \$650).

Efforts during the year were made to interest workmen through letters to trades unions, and to build up the collection of books and pamphlets relating to state and local matters. The report records the history of the library during its first ten years in the new building.

Groton (Mass.) P. L. Emma F. Blood, lbn. (58th rpt.—year Mr. 1, 1912.) Accessions 239; total 13,035. Circulation 13,487. Receipts \$1745; expenditures \$1632 (salary \$500; fuel \$253; books \$192).

Hartford (Conn.) P. L. Caroline M. Hewins, lbn. (74th rpt.—year Je. 1, 1912.) Accessions 5079. Registration 5242. Circulation 205,316. Duplicate pay collection circulation 15,197. Receipts \$22,546; expenditures \$22,660 (salaries \$12,501; books \$5446; binding \$2034).

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. E. R. Perry, lbn. (24th rpt.—year Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 33,486; total 191,370. Circulation 1,006,080 (fiction 65.4 per cent). Registration 25,089; total 58,134. Receipts \$164,435 (from city \$132,373). Expenditures \$150,541 (salaries \$69,735; books \$32,025; binding \$13,723).

The total number of departments has been reduced from 15 to 10 in the work of reorganization of the staff and coordination of the departments, which has been emphasized during the past year under Mr. Perry's direction. In the reorganization of the staff, control over their respective departments, including the direction of every assistant's work and arrangement of time schedule, was given to principals. The catalog department has accessioned all books since April 1 by numbering the order sheets consecutively, the items on each sheet also being numbered, beginning with one. The accession number for any item consists of the number of the sheet and the number of the item, hyphenated. When several copies of a book are ordered on one entry, the same accession number is given to them all, but the books are differentiated by the copy number when shelf-listed. The bindery division has bound 19,308 volumes and 277 pamphlets at a cost of \$13,723. Sites for 5 of the 6 Carnegie branch libraries have been approved by the board of directors. It is intended to extend largely the technical reference work. The proposed city charter, as prepared by the Board of Freeholders, contains no provision for a fixed income for the library. "Being largely an educational institution, the library should be free from the necessity of making an annual appeal to the Council or Commission in order to secure necessary funds." It is hoped that before another year has passed some city plan, providing for an appropriate grouping of the public buildings, will have been adopted, as also some methods of raising funds for a central library.

Mankato (Minn.) F. P. L. Flora F. Carr, lbn. (18th rpt.—year D. 31, 1911.) Net ac-

cessions 365; total 15,775. Circulation 43,774. Registration 996; total 7152. Receipts \$5647; expenditures \$4895 (salaries \$1710; books \$1076; binding \$346; heat \$480; light \$218). Membership in the National Municipal League has this year brought to the library a great deal of valuable material.

Marinette, Wis., Stephenson P. L. Ada J. McCarthy, lbn. (34th rpt.—year Je. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 1089; total 13,620. Registration 663; total 5301. Circulation 49,865 (children 21,879). Expenditures \$4803 (library salaries \$1899; books \$1110; heating \$311).

Orange (N. J.) F. L. Elizabeth H. Wesson, lbn. (Rpt.—1911.) Accessions, total, 35,715. Circulation 90,233. Registrations, main library, 7415. Receipts \$6186; expenditures \$5989 (salaries \$3719; books \$107; binding \$354; repairs and cleaning \$600; insurance \$29).

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. E. S. Willcox, lbn. (32d rpt.—year My. 31, 1912.) Net accessions 3803; total 110,779. Circulation 213,351. Registration, total, 9470. Receipts \$24,871; expenditures \$23,925 (books \$5192; salaries \$9476; binding \$2811; janitor service \$1825; insurance \$285).

The loss in circulation was 2674, most of which came from the school libraries. Inventory showed, for three years, 507 v. missing, of which 400 were fiction. 3506 v., mostly fiction, were rebound, 3938 repaired.

Redlands, Cal., A. K. Smiley P. L. Artena M. Chapin, lbn. (18th rpt.—year Je. 30, 1912.) Accessions 1458; total 21,689. Circulation 94,784. New registrations 1059; total 5408. Receipts \$15,511; expenditures \$9464 (salaries \$4818; binding \$484; books \$1575; periodical subscriptions \$440).

In January was begun a pay collection at 5 cents per week. Fiction borrowed from library constitutes .64 of total circulation of adult books. The charging system was changed. During the year, 1076 books have been repaired at library, and 667 miscellaneous books and 187 magazines bound at bindery. The special collections of Lucy Abbot Putnam photographs and of Carnegie Indian collection have been added to. Book shelves are overcrowded, and new stacks needed. A branch was started at Lugonia, financed by City Park Commission. Books, etc., are furnished by library.

Rockford (Ill.) P. L. Jane P. Hubbell, lbn. (40th rpt.—year My. 31, 1912.) Accessions 1549; total 56,631. Registration 4059; total 10,662. Circulation 175,541 (schools 23,203). Expenditures \$19,823 (salaries \$7785; books \$2390; binding \$1068).

San Bernardino (Cal.) F. P. L. Carrie S. Waters, lbn. (Rpt.—year Je. 30, 1912.) Net accessions 1061; total 13,830. Circulation 64,807. Registration, total, 6722. Receipts \$8550; expenditures \$6095 (salaries \$2244; books \$1094; binding \$273; property improvements \$1022). Cooperation of five libraries in the vicinity of this library in matter of a contract

for binding was continued, resulting in cheaper prices. No headway was made on the dictionary catalog, because of insufficient help.

Tyler (Tex.) Carnegie P. L. Mary A. Osgood, lbn. (7th rpt.—1911.) Net accessions 341; total 6727. Circulation 23,494. New registration 553; total 2190. Expenditures \$2271 (salaries \$1188; books and periodicals \$501; binding \$106).

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Osterhout F. L. Myra Poland, lbn. (23d rpt.—1911.) Net accessions 1112 (withdrawn 1331); total 43,553. Circulation 131,417. Registrations 14,688.

ENGLISH

Birmingham (Eng.) F. Libraries. A. C. Shaw, lbn. (50th rpt.—year Mr. 31, 1912.) Accessions 11,256; total 436,007. Circulation 2,247,721. Registrations 69,304. The report is almost entirely in statistical form, including a list of occupations of borrowers of lending libraries.

Hereford (Eng.) P. L. J. Cockcroft, lbn. (40th rpt.—year Mr. 31, 1912.) Accessions 436; total 16,901. Circulation 54,213. Registration, 1911-12, 571. Income £550 (salaries £306; books £28; newspapers and periodicals £62; light £31).

Manchester (Eng.) P. F. Libraries. C. W. Sutton, lbn. (16th rpt.—1911-12.) Accessions 14,643; total 428,531. Total registrations 87,313. Circulation from branches 1,757,685. Reference library use 486,108. Expenditures: salaries, etc., £14,013; books £4657; binding £1869. The reference library was removed to temporary quarters early in 1912, 200,000 volumes being transferred without damage or loss in 250 loads, including furniture, etc. The use of the reading-room has fallen off considerably, while home use increased 96,000. Statistics include issues from each library since 1852.

Library Calendar

OCTOBER

- 2-3. Vt. L. Assoc., St. Albans.
- 2-4. Minn. L. Assoc., Faribault.
- 3. Bay Path L. C., Lancaster.
- 8. Western Mass. L. C., Southampton.
- 8-9. Iowa L. Assoc., Nevada.
- 14-17. Dedication N. Y. State Education Building, Albany.
- 16. N. J. L. A., Orange.
- 17-19. Ind. L. Assoc., Terre Haute.
- 17-19. Keystone State L. Assoc., Wernersville.
- 21-24. Ohio L. Assoc., Newark, O.
- 24. Mass. L. Club, Haverhill.
- 24-26. Ill. and Mo. L. Assoc., St. Louis.
- 30-31. Neb. L. Assoc., Lincoln.
- 30-N. I. Kan. L. Assoc., Manhattan.
- N. 12-13. Ind. L. Trustees' Assoc., Indianapolis.
- N. 28-30. So. Educ. Assoc., Louisville.
- N. 30. Eastern College Librarians' meeting, New York City.

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